INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I 7

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065

VOL. XVIII NO. 104— BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I 8

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

# VICEROY PROMULGATES ANOTHER ORDINANCE.

## No Preliminary Trial For Lahore Accused.

### SPECIAL TRIBUNAL TO TRY THE CASE.

### Presence Of Accused Before Judges Not Essential.

### NO APPEAL AGAINST JUDGMENT.

SIMLA, May 1.

The Viceroy has promulgated another Ordinance terminating the preliminary trial of the 24 accused including Bhagat Singh and Dutt, in the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case which has been dragging on for nine months before Mr. Sri Kishan, Magistrate.

The accused are deemed to have been committed to the Sessions. His Excellency the Viceroy has invested the Chief Justice of Lahore High Court to constitute a special tribunal of three judges to adjudicate the case.

The Special Tribunal will have powers to take such measures as it may think necessary to secure the orderly conduct of the trial and where any accused, by his voluntary act, has rendered himself incapable of appearing before the Tribunal, or resists his production before it, or behaves in persistently disorderly manner or in any way wilfully conducts himself to serious prejudice of the trial then the Tribunal may at any stage dispense with the attendance of such accused for such period as it may think fit and proceed with the trial in his absence.

Where plea is required in answer to a charge from an accused, whose attendance has been dispensed with such accused will be deemed not to plead guilty.

The order dispensing with attendance of an accused shall not affect his right of being represented by a pleader at any stage of the trial.

The proceedings of the Tribunal will be final and there shall be no appeal.—A. P.

## "No Retracing Of Our Steps."

### GANDHIJI APPEALS TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS TO JOIN HANDS.

### MUST DO WITHOUT LEADERS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

OLPAD, May 1.

Mahatmaji visited Olpad, 20 miles from Surat, this afternoon. At the time of his arrival women picketers headed by Miss Hamida, grand-daughter of Mr. Abbas Tyebji, were wending their way to the meeting singing national songs. Miss Hamida and the band of volunteers have been doing splendid picketing work here. The majority of Patels here have resigned.

Mahatmaji then referred to the arrest of leaders and said in this struggle they should march forward without them. The in-carceration of leaders should not make them less enthusiastic to serve the country. They should not buy Government salt and if they were prepared and were confident of giving good fight they should even follow example of Ras by refusing to pay the land tax. The struggle should thus be extended but there was absolutely no question of retracing the steps.

They should be ashamed to wear foreign cloths. He appealed to the Hindus and Muslims to take a solemn vow to wear Kahddar. He demonstrated the use of "Takli" to the audience and asked them to manufacture and circulate them in thousands.

Alluding to the picketing of liquor shops, he remarked women were pre-eminently fitted for this work. Their appeal would reach home and make drunkards hang down their heads in shame. He hoped they would take up this work in right earnest and help the movement.

Gandhiji said the daughter of Sir Manubhai had joined the movement and appealed to the rich classes to do likewise. If women were determined liquor could be stamped out from the country. They should not be afraid of assaults. But he assured them no one would dare to touch them. "You have taken up this work. You can't leave it half done.

You must bear the hardships and make the campaign success," was Gandhiji's fervent exhortation. The women presented a purse of Rs. 101 to Gandhiji.

### GANDHIJI TO LEAD BOMBAY?

—:o:—

On Three Conditions.

Gandhiji has agreed to come and lead Bombay personally if the citizens of Bombay fulfil three conditions. The conditions will soon be made known.

### "MUSLIMS MUST ADVANCE SWARAJ CHARIOT."

—:o:—

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 1.

Mahatmaji motored from Olpad to Rander and addressed another public meeting. Many Muslims clad in white caps attended. Gandhiji said the Muslims of Rander were his old friends. When he was a practising lawyer he had come in contact with them. He had many Muslim colleagues in South African struggle. He expected Muslims to put their shoulders and advance the Swaraj chariot. He wanted to tell them this was not the time for Hindus and Muslims to suspect each other. They could fight out their differences when Swaraj was won. India had embarked on a lifet and death struggle.

(Continued on page 5.)

### 60 PROMINENT WORKERS JAILED.

—:o:—

Satyagraha In Maharashtra.

(Through the Maharashtra Satyagraha Puolicity Department).

POONA, May 1.

In spite of the removal of nearly 60 prominent workers and leaders including three of the five members of the Satyagraha Mandal, the organisation is kept intact and new workers are coming forward to take the place of the old. All the professors of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya have joined the movement while one of them is already in jail for one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Prof. Harshe is trying to organise boycott of foreign cloth in Poona. Poona ladies will very soon begin picketing of liquor shops. Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav Jadhav has succeeded Mr. Rathi as the District Organiser of Sholapur while Prof. Harshe has taken the place of Mr. C. N. Kanitkar in Poona.

### MR. D. V. GOKHALE JAILED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 1.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, the Editor of "Mahratta", Poona and the leader of the Satyagraha Movement at Arnala, was arrested at Arnala on Saturday last and put up for trial to-day before Mr. Chaudhari, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Bhivandi, for having committed two distinct offences, one at Bassein and another at Shahpur. He was tried separately in respect of the two offences.

The first case was a summons case, the accused being charged under Section 47 of the Salt Act for being in possession of contraband salt and having sold it in the meeting held in Anand Bhuvan Theatre, at Bassein on the 22nd of April. The prosecution examined three witnesses in all. The Sub-Inspector of Police at Bassein deposed that in the meeting held in Anand Bhuvan Theatre under the presidentship of Mr. Manmohandas Lallubhai, Mr. Gokhale delivered a lecture and sold one packet of contraband salt to Dr. Abhyankar for one anna. Mr Tamhane, the Police Sub-Inspector Bhivandi who had taken short-hand notes of the speech and Mr. Samarth, the Circle Inspector who was present at the meeting were next examined.

Mr. Gokhale refused to take part in the proceedings and made no plea.

The other trial was then taken up. Mr. Gokhale was charged under Section 47A of the Salt Act read with Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code for having made a speech on 25-4-1930 in a meeting held at 2 p. m. in the compound of the Post-Office Building at Shahpur, District Thana, wherein he incited those assembled to break the Salt Act and also for having sold packets of contraband salt to some persons in the meeting.

Mr. Yeraodekar, the Police Prosecutor, who appeared for the prosecution examined three witnesses who all repeated in a parrot-like manner the prosecution story.

The Magistrate delivered judgment convicting Mr. Gokhale in both the cases and sentenced him to undergo two months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to one month's simple imprisonment under Section 47 A of the Salt Act in the first case and to undergo eight months' simple in the second and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in dego eight months' simple Imprisonment.

The Magistrate directed that accused should be classed as "A" class prisoner.

### *PESHAWAR EVENTS*

### CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE PRESIDENT.

—:o:—

*Mr. Patel Appointed.*

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, acting President of the A. I. C. C., has appointed Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Committee to enquire into the happenings at Peshawar on 23rd April. Mr. Patel will fix a date and place of inquiry which will be announced in due course.

Mr. Patel leaves for Patna tomorrow evening arriving there at 5-30 a.m. on Friday.—A.P.

### British Papers & Peshawar Events.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 29.

News papers give prominence to the "disquieting" news of the "unsatisfactory" conduct of Garwalis in Peshawar.—Reuter.

### AEROPLANES DROP LEAF LETS ON FRONTIER

—:o:—

Govt. Version Of Peshawar Disturbance.

(Delayed in Transmission).

PESHAWAR, April 30.

Leaflets reading as follows were dropped by aeroplanes on many Frontier villages:—

"In view of the many false and exaggerated rumours given currency by persons who wish to create disaffection between subjects and Government, Oh, you people of the Frontier Province, you should learn the true and correct details of the disturbances of April 23 in Peshawar City. On that date the authorities arrested 12 Congressmen under charges of sedition. People assembled and assumed violent attitude. The Deputy Commissioner hastened to avoid any outbreak but the mob greeted him and his colleagues with missiles causing serious injuries. The mob also killed one British soldier and set fire to one armoured car with the obvious motive to burn the occupants. It was under these circumstances and simply to save the lives of the Government servants that the soldiers opened fire. No Government can help opening fire under such circumstances. The responsibility for deaths lies with the persons who for selfish motives create misunderstandings in the people. The Government will never open fire on people unless it is compelled to do so. All the wounded who were admitted to hospital are being well treated and cared for. Every aid is being given to ensure their speedy recovery. You must not be led astray by baseless rumours but should try to form your own opinion by having full consideration of events.—A. P.

### DR. MAHMED ON PESHAWAR TRAGEDY.

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

Dr. Syed Mahmed, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, speaking at a meeting held to congratulate Sardar Narbuda Prasad Singh for conviction under Salt Act refered to the Peshawar disturbances. Dr. Mahmud said:— "A committee consisting of Mr. Abdul Kadir Kasuri, Lala Dunichand and himself, appointed by the Congress, when going to Peshawar, were not permitted to proceed further beyond Attock. Fifty thousand people who gathered at Peshawar Station to welcome them were disappointed. They started picketing liquor shops as a protest.

16 PERSONS ARRESTED.

Sixteen persons were arrested next morning. When two leaders were arrested, a huge crowd marched and a few mounted a lorry which carried them. They informed the Police they would take the leaders in a procession and leave them at the Police Station, which they did.

Dr. Syed Mahmud regarding the causalties added the name and address of 65 persons were recorded by the Peshawar Congress Committee.—Free Press.

### CHITTAGONG QUIET.

—:o:—

Aeroplane Reconnoitres Hills.

CHITTAGONG, April 30.

Situation in the town is unchanged. Military is still patrolling the city. An aeroplane has arrived to reconnoitre the hills in search of the raiders.

A youth believed to have belonged to the gang who was arrested with burns on his body has died in jail hospital. The total number of deaths in connection with the Chittagong insurgence has now reached thirteen.—A. P.

### SPEEDING UP MEERUT TRIAL.

—:o:—

India Office's Assurance To T. U. C.

LONDON, April 30.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress in a statement in the "Industrial News," replying to representations made to the Council regarding the Meerut trial says that the Council has been in constant touch with the India Office and has been assured that utmost would be done to expedite the trial and to see that all reasonable requests of prisoners will be met.—Reuter.

### Peshawar Disturbances.

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 30.

With reference to the statement which appeared in the Press that Royal Gurkha Rifles pushed back the crowd during the disturbances at Peshawar on 23rd instant, it is officially stated that "no Gurkha units were present during riots."—A. P.

—:o:—

### Leaders Summarily Tried And Sentenced.

PESHAWAR, April 30.

On Friday night, instead of police pickets, the volunteers of the Congress, the Sewa Samiti, Sewa Sangh, Mahabirdal and Khilafat guarded the streets of Peshawar. They passed a vigilant night. There was no unpleasant incident. The hartal in the city and cantonment has been called off.

LEADERS SENTENCED.

Abdul Gafur Khan, Shah Nawaz Ahmed Shah, Abdul Akbar Khan, Sarfraz Khan, all Uttamazai leaders, were tried summarily at Risalpur and ordered to furnish security under the Frontiers Regulations, or in default, to undergo three years' imprisonment. All of them preferred prison.

It is stated that they have been transferred to a Punjab jail.—"Tribune."

### MAY DAY HARTAL IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

Police And Military Posted.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

In connection with May Day hartal a large number of shops in the Indian quarter of Calcutta are closed this morning. Trams are plying as usual. Military pickets in addition to regular police are posted at road crossings. Special police arrangements have been made on Bhowanipore side, the scene of the last hartal disturbances.

Enquiries made in Barrackpore mill area show that everything is quiet there.—A. P.

## MUZZLING ORDINANCE IN OPERATION.

### Lahore Journalists Observe Hartal In Protest.

### "TRIBUNE" AND "BANDEMATERAM" SERVED WITH NOTICES.

(From Our Corrasponden)

DELHI, May 1.

Delhi still remains without any newspapers of its own. For the whole of yesterday the executive of the local Journalist Association went round Delhi and successfully persuaded all news agents not to handle or sell any newspaper imported from outside or printed in Delhi. Inspite of this the Punjab and U. P. papers were sold here this morning sometimes at four times their usual rate. The executive of the Journalist Association is meeting presently, and it is expected they would resort to picketing shops of newspaper vendors from to-day. In this connection Sit. Sahani, President, Journalist Association, has issued an appeal to outside papers. Mr. Sahani says: "It would be highly unpatriotic and unjournalist for Indian newspapers to send their copies by post or agent to Delhi in face of the Delhi Resolution." He appealed for co-operation and sacrifices which would make the Delhi resolution successful.

### NO "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" COPIES FOR IMPERIAL CITY.

—:o:—

In Response To Delhi Journalists' Appeal.

In view of the appeal made by the newly formed Delhi Journalists' Association not to send any paper to Delhi from outside, the "Bombay Chronicle" management has stopped sending copies to Delhi except to those customers who have paid their subscription in advance.

### *"LIBERTY" "ADVANCE" AND "BANGABANI" TO CEASE.*

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 1.

"Liberty" and "Bangabani" will cease publication to-morrow. Following the example of the "Advance" the "keeper of the press" of "Indian Daily News" Press which prints "Liberty" and "Bangabani" made this decision, when asked to furnish Rs. 5,000 as security this morning from each of the papers.

"ADVANCE" TO CEASE PUBLICATION.

It is learnt that "Advance" being unable to furnish security demanded from it under the Press Ordinance will cease publication from to-morrow.

The offices of the newspapers "Advance" and "Amrita Bazar Patrika" were searched to-day in connection with publication of a report of a bonfire of foreign cloth in the city.

"Swatantra" a local Hindi daily which had not furnished any security issued this morning a cyclostyled copy of the paper.—A. P.

### Lahore Vernacular Journals' Resolve.

LAHORE, May 1.

At another meeting of the representatives of prominent vernacular journals to-day, it was decided not to furnish security under the Press Ordinance if so demanded and be prepared to face the consequence.—Free Press.

### NEWSPAPERMEN DECIDE ON HARTAL.

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 1.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops in the city has not started as proprietors of two shops who refused to give a pledge have agreed not to buy foreign cloth for one year.

The proprietors and editors of six vernacular daily newspapers and a few weeklies have decided on a 'hartal' for to-morrow to protest against the Press Ordinance. They have appointed a committee to exhort other newspapermen to observe hartal.—A. P.

### THE PRESS ACT.

—:o:—

What A Judge Said Of It.

"The provisions of the Act of 1910 are so sweeping, so comprehensive and dangerous as to make the profession of printing and newspaper enterprise a most hazardous and risky occupation."—Sir Abdur Rahim from Madras High Court Bench in "New India" Case.

### NO EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

—:o:—

KARACHI, May 1.

As a protest against the Press Ordinance, the "Hindu Jati" suspended from to-day giving editorial comments. The editorial columns will remain blank till the Ordinance is repealed.—Free Press.

### THREE LAHORE PAPERS SUSPEND PUBLICATION.

—:o:—

Six More Served With Notices.

LAHORE, May 1.

The owners of presses having refused to undertake to print the papers anymore, three vernacular papers, "Vir Bharat," "Kamavir" and "Mazdur" have suspended publication.

It is understood notices demanding securities ranging Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 have been issued though they have not yet been received by the papers against "Pratap", "Tribune", "Bandemataram", "Mi-

(Cnotinued on Page 5.)

## Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

### NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 15.10 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 15.18 |
| Difference | plus. 08 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 14.97 |
| Difference | —.13 |
| Broach Expectations | Rs. 364 |

### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 7.92 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 8.00 |
| Difference | plu 08 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 7.97 |
| Difference | plus.05 |

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

**P. and O. sailings to Plymouth and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).**

| | Steamers. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1930. | | | |
| 8 May | Viceroy of India | | |
| 10 „ | Rajputana* | | 19,648 |
| 17 „ | Kaisar-I-Hind | | 16,568 |
| 24 „ | Mooltan x | | 11,518 |
| 31 „ | Macedonia | | 20,347 |
| 7 June | Mantua* | | 11,120 |
| 14 „ | Comorin | | 10,946 |
| 21 „ | Maloja x | | 16,132 |
| 28 „ | Razmak | | 20,627 |
| 5 July | Ranpura* | | 10,857 |
| 12 „ | Malwa | | 16,601 |
| 19 „ | Naldera x | | 11,000 |
| 26 „ | Rawalpindi | | 16,683 |
| 2 Aug. | Morea* | | 16,619 |
| 9 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 10,946 |
| 16 „ | Narkunda x | | 11,518 |
| 23 „ | Macedonia | | 16,572 |
| 30 „ | Rajputana* | | 11,120 |
| 6 Sept. | Ranpura | | 16,568 |
| 13 „ | Mooltan x | | 16,601 |
| 20 „ | Ranchi | | 20,847 |
| 27 „ | Mantua* | | 16,650 |
| 4 Oct. | Viceroy of India | | 10,946 |
| 11 „ | Comorin x | | 19,648 |
| 18 „ | Kaisar-I-Hind | | 16,132 |
| 25 „ | Razmak @ | | 11,518 |
| 1 Nov. | Rajputana | | 10,857 |
| 8 „ | Naldera x | | 16,568 |
| 29 „ | Ranpura | | 16,088 |
| 15 „ | Morea* | | 16,601 |
| 22 „ | Razmak | | 10,954 |
| 6 Dec. | Narkunda* | | 16,572 |
| 13 „ | Viceroy of India | | 10,602 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi x | | 19,648 |
| 27 „ | Kaisar-I-Hind | | 16,619 |
| | | | 11,518 |

VESSELS NOW SAILING DIRECT FROM BOMBAY WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT AT ADEN.

**All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.**

**All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.**
**@ To Marseilles only.**

*** Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.**
**x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.**

**SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.**

**First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—**

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea .. | £108 | £76 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions .. | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back .. | £100 | £72 |

**The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.**

**Passengers taking off Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.**

**This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.**

**SINGLE BERTH CABINS.**

**There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.**

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**

**Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and or Tangier.**

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | |
| 8th Aug | DOMALA | 8,122 |
| 6th Nov. | DUMANA | 8,127 |
| 11th Dec. | DOMALA | 8,122 |

**These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—**

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A £64 | £113 |
| | B £50 | £108 |
| | C £38 | £ 88 |

## SHIPPING

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date about 1930. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th May | Ranpura | Colombo, Straits. China & Japan. |
| 23rd „ | Naldera | Colombo & Australia. |
| 28th „ | Mirzapore | Straits China & Japan |
| 6th June | Morea | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 20th „ | Narkunda | Colombo & Australia. |
| 4th July | Rajputana | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 18th „ | Mooltan | Colombo, & Australia. |
| 1st Aug. | Mantua | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 15th „ | Comorin | Colombo, & Australia. |
| 29th „ | Malwa | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 12th Sep. | Naldera | Colombo, & Australia. |
| 26th „ | Morea | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 10th Oct. | Narkunda | Colombo, & Australia. |
| 24th „ | Rawalpindi | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 7th Nov. | Mooltan | Colombo, & Australia. |
| 21st „ | Ranchi | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 5th Dec. | Maloja | Colombo & Australia. |
| 19th „ | Malwa | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |

***Cargo only.**

**HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.**

**Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| To Fremantle | £74 |
| Adelaide | £76 |
| Melbourne | £78 |
| Sydney | £80 |
| Brisbane | £82 |
| Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney | £100 |

**Periods of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.**

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**

**To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.**

| 1930. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd May | Vasna | Karachi. Bushire, Mohammerah. & Busrah. |
| 3rd May | Chakla | P'bunder, Dwarka, Cutchmandvi & Karachi. |
| 5th May | Vita | P'bunder, Port Okha, Cutchmandvi & Karachi. |
| 7th May | Bandra | Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 7th May | Khandalla | East & South Africa via Porebunder. |
| 9th „ | Ellora | Mombasa & Zanzibar. |

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa for Rs. 500|- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June|August, 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs.| Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with—
**MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,**
**Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.**


**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

**B. L. Thosar,** ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-137, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.


## SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| *KurohimeMaru | 4697 | 20 Apr | 5 May. |
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 1 May | 14 May |
| Hakusan Maru. | 10500 | .... | @14 May |
| Nagano Maru.. | 3824 | 3 May | 18 May |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @28 May |
| Rangoon Maru. | 5029 | 17 May | 29 May |
| YamagataMaru | 3807 | 20 May | 30 May |
| Haruna Maru.. | 10500 | .... | @11June |
| Tamba Maru.. | 5845 | 30 May | 13 June |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @25June |
| *Calcutta Maru | 5339 | 15 June | 27 June |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @ 9 July |

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseille |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kashima Maru. | 10000 | 15 May | 2 June |
| Hakone Maru.. | 10500 | 28 May | 15 June |
| Suwa Maru . | 11000 | 26 June | 14 July |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiyo Maru . | 22000 | 11 May | 18 May |
| Chichibu Maru | 22000 | 20 May | 4 June |
| Tenyo Maru .. | 22000 | 12 June | 18 June |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20273, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

## INSURANCE.


**Western India** LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

**PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.**

| UNSURPASSED BONUS | |
|---|---|
| Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2 | 1000 p.a. End Rs. 18 |

**Strongest Reserves ! !**
**(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,84,993.**
**(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.**
**RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.**

**NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.**
**For Agency and other particulars please apply.**

**PAY NOTHING**
Only drop a card to get a copy of
**Kam Shastra**
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity—given away gratis and post free.
**ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,**
Jamnagar. (Kathiawar)


## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

For First Twenty Words

and

**ONE ANNA**

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A Gujrati GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE for part time work between 7 to 10 p.m. Men with canvasing ability need apply. Interview MANAGER, Sreenivas Electrical Engineering Service, Khad.
A R2398

INDIAN ACTRESS WANTED.—To act in a foreign country. A smart handsome young lady, with good experience in Hindi Singing. For enquiries, apply Box No. 2515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2515

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in one month. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road, opposite Petit Library.
A R2395

WANTED—CANDIDATES, desiring to serve in Government, Railway and Canal Departments. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamps; apply to IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R2385

WANTED—Influential and respectable AGENTS for Fire, Motor and Life Departments of a newly floated Insurance Concern backed by influential businessmen. Apply with testimonials and experience to Box No. 2510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 644

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for IMMEDIATE Railway Service. Fare Paid. Apply AT ONCE for Rules enclosing 2 Asanas stamps ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A 2318

### Books & Stamps.

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices. Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT. Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased, College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L 833

### Educational

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL—33 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Offers a three years course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins from July 1. Apply for the prospectus to Dr. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal.
M 526

ACCOUNTANCY Associates, London diploma, course taught by Post, in one month. June examination. Apply PAITHANKER, 252, Budhawar, Poona City.
R 2351

### Trade Announcement.

**THE GWALIOR SUN brand PORTLAND CEMENT**

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

### Public Notices.

**GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—**

| | Per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

**Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.**

### NOTICE.

THE BELTING & LEATHER PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION of New York beg to inform their various clients that Mr. Geo. Davison, Manager, Bombay Office, has severed his connection with them as from 1st of May, 1930.
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**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "AWA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 1st May, 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

### Legal Notices.

**NOTICE**

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. NO. 7 of 1920.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN CO.'S ACT VII of 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN TOYS & GLASS MFG. CO., LTD. (In Liquidation.)
BHOGILAL KARSANDAS SHAH ..... Petitioner.
and
THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR .....Applicant.

By direction of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell the sitting Judge in Chambers taking company matters notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1930, at 11-15 O'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon, for endorcement of the call of Rs. 7/- made herein and also of the balance order obtained against such of the contributories of the abovenamed Company as have not paid the same. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day, at such hour, and place to offer objections if any.

Dated this 1st day of May, 193.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
662

### Public Notices.

**FOR SALE.**

Two GINNING FACTORIES, (a) one at Palitana with 2 oil engines and 28 gins and (b) one at Gariadhar with one Oil Engine and 20 gins. Preference will be given to one, who will put up Press and Work Ginning Factories. Offers invited before 20th May, 1930.

DIWAN,
Palitana State.
633

### Auction Sales.

MESSRS. B. G. PAREKH & Co.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
30, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THANA TUKARAM MADIKER STREET.

Under the instruction of Mr. Biharilal H. Shah, Pleader for Mr. Choonilal M. Damania, Messrs. B. G. PAREKH and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 4th day of May, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION.

All that Freehold piece or parcel No. 111, yards 102; No. 112, yards 112; with the structure and open ground, House Nos. 111-112 in Thana District, at Thana Tukaram Madiker Street, Collector's Survey Nos. 111, 112, and bounded on the North Tukaram Madiker Street, on the South Kadva Lane, on the East property of Narsinh Fulaji, on the West property of Kashidas Jamnadas.

For the further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Biharilal H. Shah, Pleader, of Mr. C. M. Damania, at their Office at 510, Kalbadevi Road, Moos Building, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Chawpaty Printing Press' Machinery, Types, etc., etc., on the 3rd May, 1930, SATURDAY, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. B. G. PAREKH and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by the order of Sheth Mahomed Abdul Latif Abdulwahed trading as Mahomedbhai Umerbhai Sareshwalla, and on account and at the risk of Laxmibai, widow of Trimbak Waman Joshi.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

The Sale of the undermentioned Shop advertised to take place today is adjourned to THURSDAY, the 8th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FURNITURE OF THE BUSINESS OF CHEMIST & DRUGGIST CARRIED ON UNDER THE NAME OF A. M. THAKKAR, WITH ITS GOODWILL AT FIDA BUILDING, PRINCESS STREET, OPP. MANGALDAS MARKET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 949 of 1929 (Premji Gopalji vs. Jivibai widow and others) and pursuant to the Consent Order, dated the 23rd January, 1930, and the Consent Order dated the 10th February 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises all the stock-in-trade such as 23 cases Hadensa drugs, chemicals, patent medicines etc., and the trade furniture of the business of A. M. Thakkar together with its goodwill in one lot.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF BLACKWOOD PLANKS AT MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver appointed in Suit No. 263 of 1930 (Haji Usman Haji Mahomed vs. Aishabai), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 3rd May, 1930, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), opposite Church, next to Noor Baug, Mazagaon, the following:—

A big lot of blackwood planks of assorted sizes.

CRAWFORD & CO.

## AMUSEMENTS.

A picture that tells graphically the two great struggles that confronts a convict when he tries to reform.

**PATHE AUDIO REVIEW**

An interest feature with realistic colour effects by Pathecrome.

**PATHE SUPER GAZETTE**

Times of Showing:
6-30 and 10 p.m. Daily
Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

**NEW PATHE CINEMA**

Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End)
'Phone: 41561.

Commencing from SATURDAY, May 3rd.

**MILTON SILLS**
and
**DOROTHY MACKAIL**
in
**"His Captive Woman"**

**NOTICE.**

THE MANAGEMENT OF PATHE CINEMA have pleasure in announcing that during the ensuing Summer months, prices of admission at their theatre for all performances will be reduced as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Upper Stalls | Rs. 2 |
| Lower Stalls | Re. 1 |
| 1st Class | As. 8 |
| 2nd Class | As. 4 |

plus Tax.

Effective from Saturday, May 3rd.

**GLOBE CINEMA**
SANDHURST ROAD
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Double Programme
**THE MASTER OF BEASTS**
Also
**TOM MIX and TONY**
IN
**THE SILVER VALLEY**

**NEXT SATURDAY**
An Epic of the West with your favourite star
**BOB STEELE**
IN
**The Invaders**

**RIALTO CINEMA**
To-day At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
**GARDEN OF ALLAH**
with ALICE TERRY and IVAN PETROVICH

TO-MORROW
LON CHANEY in
WEST OF ZANZ-BAR
Romance, Revenge, Adventure in Darkest Africa!


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Bombay's New Picture-House

THE

**Hind - Mata Cinema**

IN GORGEOUS ORIENTAL SETTING FOR EVERYTHING ORIENTAL.

Opposite Tata Mills

POIBAVDI PAREL.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY NEXT 3RD MAY AT 7 P. M.

Sharda Film's Best and Latest

**"Patal Padmini"**

LOOK OUT FOR SPECIAL SUNDAY & HOLIDAY SHOWS

HOLIDAYS—3—5—7—9 and 11.

DAILY—5—7—9 and 11.

RATES—Annas 3, 4, 8 and 10 with tax.

THE CAPITOL Daily At 6-30 and 10 P.M.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

Ripon Theatre

Corner of Grant Road.

SUNDAY, 4th May, at 4 p.m.

By Popular Request.

"Pyara Saheb"

will give his final Recital of Indian Music.

POPULAR PRICES

Booking at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A REVELATION IN TALKING PICTURES

AL JOLSON IN THE SINGING FOOL

with the child prodigy DAVEY LEE

Folks, You Ain't Seen Notin' Yet Till You Have Seen This Picture

COMMENCING TO-MORROW 3rd MAY 1930.

IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S LATEST SUPER PRODUCTION

SECRETS OF THE NIGHT

Featuring The Star of Stars

SULOCHANA

Supported by JAL MERCHANT ELIZER and SALVI

AT

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE ROYAL SAMOAN DANCERS

In a South Sea Island Festival Intriguing Samoan Dances and Songs in Conjunction with Cinema

CLARA BOW in THE ANCIENT MARINER

A Dramatic Fantasy

Admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8. Plus Tax

Booking at the Theatre.

ROYAL Opera House,

SATURDAY, 3rd May at 6 p.m.

BY POPULAR REQUEST

Pyara Saheb

Will give 2 more Recitals

Popular Prices

Booking at the Theatre from 10-30 a.m.


# Drink And Drugs Ruin Mind And Body.

## *DUTY OF GOVT. TO PROHIBIT THEIR TRAFFIC.*

## GUJERAT WOMEN'S APPEAL TO VICEROY.

The following is the full text of the letter which women of Gujrat have addressed to H. E. Viceroy:—

"We, the undersigned women of Gujarat, have come to the conclusion that we may not keep ourselves aloof from the great national upheaval that is taking place. We are in full sympathy with the Civil Disobedience Campaign in respect of the salt tax. Our sisters in villages have already begun manufcture of contraband salt; but we feel that we must as women find an additional and special field for our activities. We feel in the force of Gandhiji's argument that women are better fitted for dealing with the question of pronibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs and boycott of foreign cloth. Drink has desolated many a home; and foreign cloth has deprived millions of India's women of employment during leisure hours which amount, in the aggregate, to no less than four months in the year.

These two are, therefore, questions that concern the women more than men and in so far as they can be dealt with through picketing i e., an appeal to the hearts of those who traffic in these things, and those who are lured to drink and the drug or the foreign cloth shops. We feel that we can make more successful efforts than men and women doing the work must automatically ensure its peaceful nature.

DUTY OF THE STATE.

As we embark upon the campaign, we should respectfully point out that it is essentially the duty of the State to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating drink and drugs, because they ruin both mind and body and homes of those who indulge in them and to prohibit the entry of foreign cloth in asmuch as it has brought about the economic ruin of the villages of this unhappy land.

As to the importation of foreign cloth it might be urged that the arguments that apply to foreign cloth applies also partially to the cloth manufactured in the Indian mills—only the output of the Indian mills is so far short of the requirements that Khadi can have nothing to fear from them.

We wish that we had time enough to canvass the opinion of our sisters in other provinces. But we know what their opinion is likely to be. After all we are not dealing with new problems. These have already been before the nation through its national organisation, the Congress. What we are seeking to do is to dedicate ourselves more to these questions than to the others which along with this are being dealt with in terms of the independence movement."

SIGNATORIES.

The letter has been signed by Sharda Mehta, Indumati C. Dewan, Manorama Chinubhai, Parvatibhen Girdharlal Amritlal Mrs. Kasturbai Lalbhai, Vidyagauri Durgaprasad Laskri, Ansuyaben Sarabhai, Mhalaxmi Mansukhram, Chatturlaxmi Jiwanlal Dewan, Lilavati Harilal Desai Nirmala Bakubhai Mansukhbhai Laxmibai Khare; Gangabehn Ranchhodas Bhatia, Savita Trevedi; Mrs. Tyabji; Kanchangauri Mangaldas Girdhardas, Lady Sulochana Chinubhai, Lady Tanumati Chinubhai Madhavlal; Mrs. Vasantgauri Narsidas; Mrs. Chimanlal Naghdas; Moti Ramchhodlal Amritlal; Vijayagauri Balvantrai Kaniga; Santok M. Gandhi; Amina Kureshi; Mithubehn Petit. Durga M. Desai; Mrs. Jayanti Lal mritlal; Miss Rachana Tybji.

# MAY DAY IN BOMBAY

## A. I. T. U. Secretary Deplores Workers' Poor Response.

The workers of Bombay celebrated May Day by organising demonstrations and holding meetings on Wednesday. Though this year the May Days was not observed with as much enthusiasm as it had been on previous occasions and the appeal of the Girni Kamgar Union to the workers to go on a strike did not meet with success, small batches of workers were seen parading the streets with Red banners and shouting their usual slogans.

A largely attended meeting was held at Lal Baug opposite the Dinshaw Petit mill at 6 in the evening under the auspices of the A. I. T. U. C. Mr S V Deshpande General Secretary, addressing the meeting deplored the attitude of the Bombay workers who failed to respond to the call of the A. I. T. U. C. He was, however, glad to notice that there was a general awakening among the workers and peasants all over the country and he hoped that Bombay workers, would shake off their lethargy in the near future and would once more be in the forefront of the Indian workers' struggle.

WITH PERMISSION OF AUDIENCE.

Mr. Joshi said that the incidence of 15 per cent import duty on foreign cloth coupled with Mahatmaji's boycott movement was sure to result in bettering the condition of the mill industry of Bombay and the millowners would be making profits. If the workers wanted to share these profits with the owners they must organise themselves and strengthen their position by joining the Union.

After the meeting was over a procession of the workers present marched to Chaupaty.

SEAMEN CELEBRATE MAY DAY.

The Indian Seamen's Union celebrated the May Day by holding an extracrdinary general meeting of its members in the Union's Hall at Keshavji Building, Carnac Bridge. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Syed Munawar, General Secrtary of the Union and several other speakers who explained to the audience the significance of the May Day in the Trade Union movement and appealed them to organise and strengthen their position.

## BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—:o:—

### Concessions To Political Prisoners.

The manager Bombay Life Assurance Company has addressed the following letter to all the agents and secretaries of its branches containing the necessary concession proposed to be introduced by the Company to its policy holders who are sent to jail for political offences during the present movement.

"You must have observed in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 28th inst. a statement about the concession given to political prisoners by the Laxmi Insurance Company. Our Company proposes to give similar concessions to political prisoners in case of detention in jail. The concessions are detailed as under and if you come across any case of this type, you may draw the attention of the Company."

(1) A policy which has been in force for at least six months on the date of conviction of the Policy-holder will, if it lapses during the period of his detention in jail, be kept automatically, alive for three months from the date of lapse.

(2) A policy which has been in force for at least one year or more on the date of the conviction of the Policy-holder, will, if it lapses during the period of his detention in jail, be kept automatically alive for six months from the date of lapse.

Late Mr. Chandulal N. Shah, whose death took place at the Billings Hospital, Chicago. He had a brilliant academic career and was studying for Ph.d. in physical-chemistry. He has written a thesis on "Tracks" of Atoms" which was praised by the American press.

## A PATRIOTIC DECISION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with a feeling of unmixed satisfaction the resolution passed by the All-India Security Life and General Assurance Co., Ltd., in a meeting of Directors which appeared in to-day's issue of your esteemed papepr under the caption "Policy-Holders and National Struggle."

The resolution is indeed, an unmistakable sign that the business people of India are now stirred and that they have begun to take a sympathetic and active interest in the struggle for India's deliverance initiated by Mahatma Gandhi.

I take this opportunity to heartily thank the Board of Directors of the Company for the patriotic move. I cannot close this letter without appealing to all the National Life Insurance Concerns to emulate the patriotic example set by this Company.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. D.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

FRIDAY, May 2.

The s. s. "Kaisari-i-Hind with the English mails of April 17, due at 6 a. m.

SATURDAY, May 3.

The s. s. "Viceroy of India" sails with the homeward mails at 1 p. m.

Results of M. B. B. S. Examination, Final M. B. B. S., Part 1, (New Regulations), University Hall, 2 p. m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5 p. m. on the 30th ultimo and left there at 10 p. m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Nagano Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th inst., and is due to arrive here on Saturday afternoon the 3rd May at 1 p. m.

PATIDAR SAMAJ: Under the auspices of the Patidar Samaj, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to congratulate Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel in the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day (Friday) at 6.30 p. m. Srimati Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Sjt. Dadabhai Desai, and Messrs Morarji Kamdar and Shankerbhai Amin will speak. Dr. Purshottamdas Patel will preside.

DADAR YOUTH LEAGUE: The adjourned general body meeting of the Dadar Youth League will be held to-day (Friday) at 8.30 p. m. in Haroon Building, opposite B. B. and C. I. Rly. Station, Dadar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

A conference of all the Volunteer corps in Bombay has been convened at Congress House on Friday (to-day) at 8 p. m. to consider the advisability of co-ordinating their activities under a Central Body with a view to keep peace and order in the city.

SMALLPOX IN BOMBAY CITY: Wednesday's figures are; Cases 15; Deaths 7; Primary Vaccinations 16; Re-vaccinations 77.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MALAD WOMEN.

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Malad Women was held on Monday last 28th ultimo in the Shanker Temple, situate at Ghodbunder Road, under the presidency of Mrs. Laxmibai B. Mhatre. Miss Gulab J. Mhatre Ahilya J. Mhatre, Indira J. Mhatre Mrs. Erunza and Miss Erunza, Mrs. Radhabai Gopinath Mhatre spoke in favour of the boycott of foreign cloth and picketting of liquor shops.

Congress members are being enrolled in hundreds. Two youths viz. Kashinath Narayan Naik and Nilkanth Janardhan Mhatre have enlisted themselves as Satyagraha Volunteers.

Mr. Kashinath Narayan Naik working the Vile Parle Camp.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Shanghai and Japan per s. s. "Yonan Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on 3rd inst.

"UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION."

—:o:—

GOVT. CHEMICAL ANALYSER'S VIEW.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Samples of natural salt taken from areas where the salt Satyagrahis have been busy have just been chemically analysed. The result of the tests shows that the percentage of calcium sulphate and magnesium chloride render the salt unfit for human consumption. The detailed analysis of each sample is as follows:—

Sample No. 1:—moisture 5.63; inorganic matter 0.37; organic matter 0.12; calcium sulphate 3.22; calcium chloride 0.74; sodium perchloride 2.94; sodium chloride 89.83; total 97.08 undetermined 2.92.

Sample No. 2:—moisture 3.09; inorganic matter 6.11; organic matter 1.11; calcium sulphate 4.70 magnesium sulphate 0.43; sodium perchloride 1.08; sodium chloride 85.72; total 99.15; undetermined 0.85.

Potassium was present in both the samples.

# "DAMAGING YOUR CREDIT IN WORLD."

## *British Chamber's Sermon To Indian Piece Goods Merchants.*

BOMBAY, May 1.

The Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in a letter to the Secretary, Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants Association with reference to the resolution passed by the latter recently regarding the present political situation and the mercantile community, says: "I am to say that, while my Committee fully sympathise with the legitimate Indian aspirations, they feel compelled to give expression to their deep concern that a commercial body of the standing of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants Association should have thought it advisable to pass a resolution, which conveys a threat that the members of the Association will repudiate their contractual liabilities if the political demands which have been voiced recently by some parties in this country are not complied with.

My Committee desire to point out that such action as is contemplated by the resolution strikes at the very foundation of successful commercial dealings, viz. mutual confidence and trust, and would, if carried out, have most damaging effects on the credit and reputation of the Indian mercantile community throughout the world."—Free Press.

# ALLEGED CHEATING OF A BENGALI WIDOW.

—:o:—

## Charges Framed Against Murray.

The case, in which, William Henry Robert Murray, a European convert to Arya Samaj stands charged with cheating Mrs. Keron Bose in respect of Rs. 41,000, came up for hearing on Thursday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, conducting the case for the prosecution, requested the Magistrate to postpone the case, as one of his witnesses, Mr. Niranjan Pal, was absent, after framing a charge against the accused. He said that the accused might be charged with cheating the complainant in respect of Rs. 41,000 or in the alternative with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 20,000. The latter amount was alleged to have been transferred by the accused on March 5, 1929, from the Indian National Industries Company's account with the Central Bank of India to his own account in the Chartered Bank of India.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The Magistrate, after hearing Mr. Thanawalla, said that a "prima facie" case had been made out by the prosecution against the accused. He charged the accused with cheating Mrs. Bose in respect of Rs. 41,000, by making false representations to her.

The accused is alleged to have made false representations to the complainant in connection with Indian National Industries Coy. He is also alleged to have represented to the complainant that he owned houses in London, and that Captain Blunt was married to a maid in the Imperial household, and by these alleged misrepresentations to have induced the complainant to part with Rs. 41,000.

His worship framed another charge in the alternative of misappropriation of about Rs. 20,000 on March 5, 1929. The accused pleaded "not guilty." His Worship then adjourned the case to June 5.

Mr. Nabiullah defended the accused.

# MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CO.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday consideration was given to the report of the committee appointed to draw up a draft representation to Government requesting them to take such steps as may be possible to prevent the transfer of the Managing Agency of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., the holders of the Bombay Hydro-Electric license, to a new company in which an American Syndicate has acquired a predominant share.

The Committee understood that the transfer in question had already been completed; under the circumstance, they thought it would be of no avail now to request Government to disapprove of the transfer. The only thing that was possible at present to do was to bring to the notice of Government how the aforesaid transfer was objectionable both from Municipal as well as National points of view and to represent to them that in future whenever matters, in which the interests of the City and incidentally those of the Country involved as in the case of the aforesaid transfer of the Tata Hydro-Electric Works, came up before them for consideration and orders, they would be pleased to give the Corporation an opportunity to express their views thereon. The Committee also drafted a representation to be forwarded to the Government.

Mr. Meyor Nissim moved to approve and adopt the report. Mr. V. N. Chandavarker seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday. The Corporation agenda was finished by the President on Thursday evening in spite of a number of adjournments in April.

# BOMBAY BANKING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

—:o:—

## "Times Of India's" Unauthorised Forecast.

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee says:—

"The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee find that in one of the local newspapers a forecast of the Committee's report has been given. The publication of this forecast is unauthorised. It is not true, as is reported, that the Committee's report is ready for submission to the Central Committee. The report is yet to be settled by the Committee"

# PYARE SAHEB.

—:o:—

## Crowded Concerts.

(By Our Special Representative.)

Pyari Saheb does not murder music and call it "scientific." Nor does he indulge in technical virtuosities and expect his listeners to appreciate them as is "classic" music. The crowded audience observable at the Opera House last Wednesday, was given a clear guidance for the distinction between music that is music and music that is "scientific" and vaguely "classic." For one thing, Pyari Saheb does not ignore the importance of the human voice. His rich range of modulations and pauses had a definite purpose in the songs that were significant as art. Probably, the musician was on this occasion temptis to be more of a poet than musician. He was found frequently absorbed in "popular" "speis." But his "yomani" "Thoomri" "Tarana-Kedar" and, particularly "Bageshwari" and "Bihag" were sufficiently indicative of the skill of the finished exponent of Indian music, as an art, not as a "scientific" exercise in well-regulated noise. His "Jalsa," this Saturday, should not be missed.

# "THE SINGING FOOL" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

—:o:—

## Remarkable Success.

Al Jolson who is reputed to be the world's greatest entertainer has remarkable talents for putting pitch, pep and pathos into his songs. This gift is displayed to best advantage in the "Singing Fool", Warner Brothers' talking and musical film showing this week at the Excelsior Theatre. In this, he far surpasses his previous achievement in the "Jazz Singer" which was a great success when shown in Bombay last year.

Jolson, the American singer "with a tear in his voice" is the highest salaried star in the world, making over 20,000 dollars a week. An extremely engaging personality with the spontaneity and intimate human appeal of a great artist, Jolson unfolds himself in the "Singing Fool" as an actor of amazing power of emotional expression. And this is all the more remarkable for one who has always been known as a comedian.

"The Singing Fool" is the moving drama of a man who works as a New York night club in the dual capacity of a waiter and singer. Jolson is heard in his breezy rendering of some songhits including, "Sunny Boy" which is popular all over the world. The three year old baby star, Davey, Lee is featured in the cast besides the beautiful Josephine Dunn and Betty Bronson. Some fine scenic effects are included in the film.

## DR. POPAT AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY.

All the Aurvedic Physicians, having the knowledge of a teacher and examiner are informed here by that the different examinations of the above institution will be held in the month of June 1930. Those who wish to be appointed as examiner should apply to the Registrar, sugnesting their name and subject before the 10th of May 1930, which will be put before the committee of the University.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*
FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1930.


## ADVANCE BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

According to the latest report of Mr. F. W. Tattersall about the Lancashire cotton industry, "political advices have caused more uneasiness and the boycotts in Bombay and Delhi must have an effect on the attitude of traders." The boycott, however, is not now confined to Bombay and Delhi. Indian newspapers are full of reports of the boycott spreading to almost every important town or city in the country. The progress of the boycott of foreign cloth has, indeed, been phenomenal. All classes of people have joined the movement, and even women and businessmen, who had so far, with a few exceptions, kept out of politics, have joined the boycott movement both on political and economic grounds. The picketing of foreign cloth shops has already begun at many places with very good results and boycott pledges are being signed by lakhs of men and women all over the country. The fact that women are coming forward everywhere to work as volunteers is the most remarkable feature of the present movement. Some prominent women of Gujarat have addressed a letter to the Viceroy informing him of their determination to make the boycott one of their special fields of activity on the ground that "foreign cloth has deprived millions of Indian women of their employment during leisure hours, which amount in the aggregate to no less than four months in the year."

Not less encouraging than the support of women is that of cloth merchants themselves without whose co-operation the boycott would have been a difficult proposition. Indeed, this time the merchants may be said to have themselves taken the lead in the matter. It is well-known that the piece-goods merchants of Bombay, Amritsar, Lucknow, Delhi and many other places have pledged themselves not to place fresh orders for foreign cloth, some of the merchants having either actually cancelled or being about to cancel previous orders. Now comes the news from Calcutta that representatives of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Foreign Cloth Association and the Merchants' Committee have decided not to import nor to place any fresh orders for foreign cloth until the end of the current year. In short, the prospects of a successful boycott were never so bright as they are at present.

The advantages of a complete boycott of foreign cloth are almost self-evident. The boycott helps India both economically and politically. It has no risks and, therefore, millions can easily and quietly participate in it if only they have the will. And only a small, almost negligible, number of people may be said to be hostile to the boycott. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, who is reported to the "strongly opposed to the boycott of foreign cloth" but at the same time to be a staunch supporter of Swadeshi, can hardly be said to be consistent. Explaining himself, he says that "boycott unaided by adequate production of Swadeshi goods is bound to cause the poor people of the country considerable hardships." This statement is a bunch of half-truths and fallacies and is against the protectionist policy of almost every free country. Since the Indian Government has denied prompt and adequate protection to the textile industry and has instead given special preference to Britain, India has no other alternative than substituting voluntary aid in the form of Swadeshi—the positive side of boycott—in place of State protection. Secondly, the Indian mills and the innumerable charkhas that are humming all over the country can easily fill the gap left by foreign cloth without unduly raising the prices. In the long run India will save no less than sixty crores through Swadeshi cloth alone. If temporarily prices rise a little, the higher prices ought to be paid by the people; for then only will there be an incentive for the erection of new mills to cope permanently with the increased demand, and increased production by an increased number of mills will soon reduce prices through internal competition. Finally, the pressure on Lancashire is a valuable political advantage worth almost any price. The effect of the boycott on Lancashire may well be gauged from the following in the latest issue of the "Textile Mercury" a Manchester journal. Says the paper: "The resolution of the Bombay Merchants to withhold the purchase of supplies of foreign manufactured cloths for a period of three months comes as an additional blow to the stricken cotton industry. Following upon the Gandhi boycott, together with the increased import duties, this new situation is being regarded as the last straw.....It is feared that before long most of the mills engaged in the Indian Section of the trade will have the majority of the looms idle." Since the above was written many more cities have followed the lead of Bombay and there is every prospect of India boycotting foreign cloth completely within a few months, if not weeks.

## POLITICAL CHANGE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

—:o:—

In his presidential address at the recent Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference, Prof. V. G. Kale rebutted the view put forward by several apologists of the present system of administration in India that in countries in which constitutional evolution had been spontaneous economic development had commonly preceded and, indeed, induced political change. As a student of economic history, Prof. Kale had no difficulty in showing that progress in the economic field had often received considerable impetus from constitutional growth and that the two aspects of a nation's life were closely interdependent. And even those who prate of economic development preceding political reform scarcely ever have in view a comprehensive policy for the rejuvenation of the country's ruined industries and the modernization of its agriculture. Several of them refer to the support accorded by Government to the co-operative movement as indicative of its solicitude for economic welfare, forgetting, as Prof. Kale emphasised, that it is the duty of the State to create social and economic conditions without which there is no possibility of achieving the rapid and beneficial progress of co-operation. Government should not, he proceeded to observe, use the co-operative movement as a peg on which to hang its excuses for inaction or indifference towards the economic development of the country, leaving a disorganised and impoverished people to rise in the scale of economic prosperity merely by imbibing the gospel of self-help and thrift. Officials in India often stand aghast at the thought of the co-operative movement claiming financial support from the State, and if any measure of assistance is extended by the State, they insist on State control, though, as Prof. Kale clearly points out, the autonomy of the co-operative movement and State assistance are not incompatible. But to be truly autonomous and to be in a position to resist the encroachments of Government on its independence, the movement must attract to its fold a larger number of selfless, educated workers and it must evolve a policy of federal internal control which will be a substitute for external official control. These are the lines of action which co-operative workers in provinces other than Madras may well follow if they wish to see a co-operative commonwealth established in their midst.

## *FREEDOM SHALL TRIUMPH.*

—:o:—

### *The Role The Servile Press Plays.*

(BY OSIRIS.)

A new and quite an important phase is marked in the progress of the policy of repression by the resurrection of the Press Act in India and the air is pierced by the darkly-ominous, ecstatic cries of the hovering vultures of the Servile Press: Freedom is dead, they seem to cry while they circle round and round with a gluttonous flutter of excitement. Freedom is dead, wait for the carrion, for that long-looked for, festival hour—the unholy symphony floats in the air.

ENTER, URIAH HEEP.

We know all the circumstances, in their minutest detail, that have led up to the promulgation of the extraordinary Press Ordinance and these more than the hypocritical 'apologia' of the partisan Servile Press, expose in its correct perspective the real character of the measure. No special pleading is called for by the long-expected move which carries within itself its justification and purpose and the Anglo-Indian and other partisan newspapers might well have spared themselves the humiliation of Mr. Uriah Heep's best manner. The course of Freedom, not only in this country but also in those other countries where the common factors of a similar, well-defined conflict existed, cannot be changed by the effort, such as is contained in this particular measure of repression, at obstruction: if anything, the pulse of that course is certain to be quickened in reaction to this stimulus, to the ultimate confusion of all enemies of Freedom. The mask of hypocrisy that is assumed by the Anglo-Indian and other propagandist newspapers must, in the meanwhile, be torn aside till their real role and identity are exposed.

THE ETERNAL CONFLICT.

The one question that we must ask ourselves in establishing their real identity in the issue of Freedom is: Can this section of the Press speak in championship of Freedom, with these airs of self-righteousness, when its very existence is bound up with those who feel that their interests are jeopardised and would be swept away if the practice of freedom in the Press were allowed to continue? Do these exponents of certain definite interests, practise ordinary independence of the Press in their ordinary conduct? Do they represent any tradition in journalism except the tradition of the Servile Press which is controlled not by any ethical principle or idealism of what is called the Fourth Estate but by 'interests' translatable in terms of grossly material gain? With all their stupid platitudes and attitudes of moral superiority, they are openly servile to their paymaster of the 'interests', which, in their turn, are, in the very nature of things, openly antagonistic to every form of freedom. Freedom is incompatible with exploitation which they represent.

CREDO OF FREEDOM.

The Nationalist Indian Press, on the other hand, justifies its existence by an unstinted allegiance to the single ideal of Freedom, with its widest implications. The anti-Freedom Ordinance, which would clearly make all championship of the millions in this land an impossibility, will pass down to posterity as a brilliant tribute to utter integrity as a useful, invaluable agency of service in the cause of the millions that this Press represents, when the punny-souled scribes employed by the vested interests will have their bones rotten in long-forgotten graves. No power on earth has yet succeeded in suppressing the freedom of expression; and the source of origin of such freedom will always remain beyond the reach of any power, however destructive it may be in its set will towards suppression. The attempt is doomed to failure so long as the fountain-head of this freedom, namely, the human spirit, bubbles with life. Even if silence were enforced, it would be more eloquent than freedom either of speech or writing; it would carry a greater force as an incentive to action. It would defeat, in the end, the ignoble purpose and act of suppression sustained by external force.

## UNWANTED CHIVALRY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was amused to read in this morning's issue of the "Times of India" an interview with Mr. G. K. Devadhar on the question of women picketing liquor shops. Whilst I am much obliged for the interest he has displayed in women picketers, I would point out that it is not quite necessary for Mr. Devadhar to put ideas into the head of the drunkard. Besides, women picketers are quite capable of taking care of themselves. An important reason why women in large numbers have joined the National movement is the absence of invidious distinctions between man and woman. Mahatma Gandhi has not only put into practice the principle of perfect equality of both sexes, but has repeatedly emphasised that unless women took an equal share in the National movement the regeneration of India would remain unfulfilled. It is due to the National movement that the political consciousness of our women is awakened. The innate chivalry and solicitude of the President of the Servants of India Society does credit both to himself and to that Society, but we, women, enter our emphatic protest against any attempt to wrap us up in cotton-wool.

Mr. Devadhar's well-known sympathy for the poor has led him to adopt an unsympathetic attitude towards the boycott of foreign cloth. I should like to point out that the purchase of foreign cloth exists to a large extent among the rich and the middle classes who spend a large part of their income on the fancy goods of the West. As regards the inadequate production of Swadeshi cloth, that is the very defect which the popularisation of the Charkha is intended to remove.

Coming to the Round Table Conference, I may mention here that even the Liberals have despaired of its being held in the present state of things with most of our best men in jail, and the less said about it the better.—Yours, etc.,

KAMAKOTI NATARAJAN.

Bombay, May 1.

# THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

## POLITICAL AMNESTY.

(BY POLITICUS).

IX*

If the last preceding demand of Mahatmaji seems to be—only seems to be,—difficult of compliance, the present Demand is as equally easy of immediate acceptance by Government if the Government of Lord Irwin are sincerely anxious to arrive at a settlement of this struggle; if they are in genuine sympathy with the political aspirations of the people of India,—they must appreciate, better than any one else, the real nature of the struggle; and appreciate the motives of some of the greatest sons of India having voluntarily elected to go to jail. "Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner," says a French proverb. If Lord Irwin, the head of the supreme executive in India, understands that these men were and are, in their normal daily lives, the most law-abiding citizens in the world; if Lord Irwin realises that even in the actual course of the struggle, under grave provocation, they are observing the most peaceful attitude; and, what is more, are enforcing it by their precept and example on their younger subordinates,—what prevents him from immediate acceptance of this simplest of all national demands?

**THE PRESENT LEADERS TRUEST CHAMPIONS OF LEGALISM.**

Let Lord Irwin and his chief "at Home" realise that these leaders of the Satyagraht movement are inspired by motives, which neither of them can possibly deprecate as individual citizens. Let the Viceroy and the Secretary of State appreciate the further, and still more important, fact: that these fighters in the first rank of India's fight for freedom, fighting with the only weapons the weak have against the strong, are in reality acting as the guardians of Law and Order in their pure essence against the forces of disorder and anarchy. However much we may dislike them, we cannot deny the latter are lurking in the background. For the moment, however, they are stilled, because of the chance their leaders would offer to the forces of non-violence to accomplish a bloodless revolution and achieve India's liberation by peaceful means. If the chiefs of the Government understand all this fully, would not the very interests they themselves claim to have at heart command them to concede to this simple demand of Mahatma Gandhi?

**AMNESTY—ONLY POLITICAL.**

Lest this Demand be misunderstood, Mahatmaji's own words are: Discharge of all political prisoners, save those condemned for murder or attempt threat, by the ordinary judicial tribunals; withdrawal of all political prosecutions, abrogation of Section 124 (A), the Regulation of 1818 and the like, and permission to all Indian exiles to return."

With his characteristic moderation, Gandhiji does not demand a summary release of all political offenders, irrespective of the nature of their offences. That, however, should not prevent the more experienced statesmanship of Lord Irwin from making him realise that, in times such as those India is passing through now, a summary demand for a universal amnesty is not unusual.

**GANDHI—STERN FOE OF VIOLENCE.**

Even among political offenders, Gandhiji makes a distinction between those, like the President of the National Congress sentenced for purely political offences, involving absolutely no moral turpitude; and those others, who, despite of their purely political motive, are nevertheless concerned in violence to the lives of their fellow citizens. And Gandhiji asks for an Amnesty only for the former. He could not have afforded a stronger,—I had almost said, a sterner,—proof of his aversion to violence of any degree, no matter what the motive, the provocation, or the occasion.

**ONLY CONDITION FOR EXCLUSION OF TERRORIST OFFENDERS—LEGALISM.**

The political terrorists, however, if they are to be excluded from the Amnesty, must have been convicted of their crimes by proper judicial tribunals; and not by a summary or extraordinary jurisdiction that, in times of stress, Indian authorities are only too fond of arrogating to themselves. No one can say how many cases of this nature can be discovered, which might prove to be exceptions to Mahatma Gandhi's moderate demand for a political amnesty.

**REPRESSIVES LAWS MUST GO.**

But the demand for an immediate and complete withdrawal of all repressive legislation, ancient or modern, is and must be categoric. If a real change of heart is to be indicated by the Government of India, they cannot do better than adopt forthwith this Demand in its entirety. There must be no mental reservation, nor a lawyer's chicane. And, though at the time Gandhiji put forward these demands, there was no occasion to include it, I imagine he would be but only too eager to add to the list of repressive laws now in force in India the recent Ordinance affecting the Liberty of the Press in India. Gandhiji's own answer is clear beyond mistake; and the Indian Press will take up the challenge. Lord Irwin's Government have already confessed their defeat, in the first stage of the struggle, by having recourse to this extraordinary measure of repression in an extraordinary way. Let them, however, if they are wise, be content with a gesture. The Indian political leaders are fully aware of the wonderful armoury of repression an autocratic Government can command; and it can be no surprise to Lord Irwin or the Secretary of State that they —the Indian political leaders—are fully prepared to meet this arsenal of repression whenever it is let loose on them.

**AN EPISODE OF THE MAHABHARATA.**

To the chiefs of the Indian Government, however, as to any persons in a similar position of unbridled power and authority, I would commend the moral of an episode in the Mahabharata,—the Great War of the Pandavas and the Kauravas, of Right against Might. Right towards the end of the Fratricidal War, the War-Lord of the Kauravas commands his Field-marshall Karna to use his magic lance, that can kill only one adversary, against the demon Ghatotchaka. Ghatotchaka was working a havoc,—but not the final disaster. The Marshall had meant it to be used against his own brother, Arjuna, who alone, in his judgment, stood in the way of the Kaurava victory. The King's command had, however, to be obeyed. The Lance was thrown; and the Demon was killed. But the price was too heavy. Karna had no other infallible weapon to meet the deadly hail of Arjuna's arrows; and the Kaurava host was naquished.

**ITS MORAL TO-DAY.**

Do the Government of India appreciate the mistake of dissipating their armoury of Repression? Have they fully considered the danger of those forces of violence, whom only the known earnestness of the Mahatmaji in his present battle keeps back from their eruption? If Government would now gag the non-violent and constitutional press how would they stop the Demon of Rumour working its havoc? If they jail the best policemen of the British Raj, like Mahatmaji or Jawaharlalji; if they batonade college students serving as volunteers, and suffer to be perpetrated, unnameable outrages upon some of the most honoured and respected citizens, what will they do against those forces of disruption, which are only waiting a likely moment to begin their work of uprooting the very foundations of present society? Will they drive the Indian people to the belief that the British Government will stop at no illegality, no injustice, for maintaining an untenable position? Will they have even that section of the public,—small as it is in India, though much larger in the civilised world—to believe that Government themselves have no respect for their own laws, like the Criminal Procedure Code, or the Police Act, or the Salt Act,—which they silently allow to be broken in their haste to put an end to the conflagration raging around them?

**THE TRUE ISSUE.**

The issue is not: Amnesty or no Amnesty? The question is not merely: Police excesses or Police orderliness? The issue is much graver. Are we to have the basis of society respected at all in the near future? Or are we to make it so hateful, as it exists to-day, to vast masses of the Indian people, that they cannot think any conceivable alternative worse than the present system? The gesture demanded by Gandhiji in his nineth item is the most friendly suggestion, in the interests of the established order itself, that the leader of India's fight for freedom could possibly make. The responsibility now lies with Government if they would not accede to such moderate demands.

(Continued On Page 5.)

*Previous articles appeared on 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th 29th and 30th respectively.

## *NOTES OF THE DAY.*

—:o:—

**Miss Bondfield's Promise.**

It is good news that Miss Margaret Bondfield promised on behalf of the MacDonald Government, when the question of ratification by Britain of the Eight Hours' Convention came up for discussion at the meeting of the International Labour Office at Paris on Wednesday, that they would speed up the necessary steps for ratification. Her cautious rider to this promise gives a glimpse, however, of the difficulties of the Labour Government in getting through Parliament legislation effecting this ratification. She said the passage of the Government's Bill would depend "on the limitations imposed upon their position in the Commons." But, however hostile the Tories may be to the Eight Hour day proposal, if the Labour Government adopt a strong attitude over the matter, it is not likely that the Lloyd George group would dare to invite further unpopularity with the working classes in Britain by opposing it and the measure would go through, although after an acrimonious debate.

**How Are They "Alien"?**

The renewed attempt by the anti-Asiatics in South Africa to jeopardise the position of Indians in the land as traders has evoked from the Transvaal Indian Congress a spirited protest. The Select Committee on the Asiatic Trading Rights in the Transvaal which was appointed by the Union Parliament some time ago received a deputation from the Congress. In their statements the deputationists pointed out that as far back as 1885 Indians had enjoyed trading rights and privileges similar to those enjoyed by other communities and the repeated attempts made to curtail these rights were unsuccessful in abrogating the principle that they should enjoy equal treatment with others. The contention of the anti-Asiatics that Indians are "alien" to the soil is a new weapon of attack against them. It was used only after the 1916 Act, "the Asiatic Land and Trading Amendment Transvaal Act". The Transvaal Indians rightly resist the view that they are "aliens". Large numbers of them have been born there and have not seen India.

**Co-operation in Prohibition.**

The Government of Madras, who carried on last year, some sort of propaganda against liquor and intoxicating drugs, are understood to have sanctioned the continuance of the scheme for another year and sanctioned Rs. four lakhs for the purpose. It is to be hoped that the official propaganda next year will be more real and vigorous than it was last year. It is not enough for official or non-official propagandists to say only "Do not drink much," excess is harmful." They should rather say: "Do not drink at all; liquor is poison." Any shortcomings in the official propaganda will of course be made good by non-official bodies like the Local Congress organisations. In view of the incarceration of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari for breaking salt laws, his co-workers in the Prohibition cause should redouble their efforts to stamp out liquor from the country. The wonderful success that has been achieved by women in Gujarat in the campaign should encourage both men and women elsewhere to undertake an intensive campaign against liquor.

**The Opium Evil.**

Special efforts need to be made against the opium curse in the country. In a speech at the closing session of the Congress of Women's League of Peace and Freedom which discussed the drug peril Mrs. Tarini Sinha is reported to have declared that out of every thousand babies born in India 446 died in their first year from the effects of opium given to them by their mothers. The figures are perhaps a little over-estimated. But it is impossible to exaggerate the evil effects of the unfortunately common habit of doping babies with opium. Since Government will not be so merciful as to forbid the sale of opium except for medicinal purposes, the people should restrict its sale by persuasion in every possible way.

**The Increasing Burden.**

Caller: "I'm afraid I'm going to tax your memory——"

Mr. Bangs: "Good heavens, has it come to that now?"

# POONA DAY BY DAY.

## MR. G. N. KANITKAR SENTENCED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, April 30.

On the same day on which Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar was arrested in Poona, the news of Mr. D. V. Gokhale's arrest at Arnala reached at 9 p.m. The "Mahratta" appeared in the Sunday morning with the photographs of these two powerful Poona leaders and "Kesari" published an extra issue, as in the case of Mr. Bhopatkar. Mr. Bhopatkar has already been sentenced by the Kalyan Magistrate to six months' simple imprisonment. But, on the whole, the Magistrate treated the accused exceedingly well. No unnecessary restriction was placed on him in the Kalyan lock-up. The people who were present in the open Court whispered profuse words of gratitude for the Magistrate and the Police under whose charge the accused was in the lock-up. Mr. D. V. Goknale's case will be heard and decided on Thursday at Thana. First it was to have been heard on Tuesday, but not even the peons of the Court know of it and a large number of people were greatly inconvenienced. Why, it was not known where Mr Gokhale was kept after his arrest, nor where his case was to be heard. Some said, it was to begin at Bassein, others told at Murbad. And at last it was postponed till the 1st of May.

MR. KANITKAR SENTENCED.

This afternoon Mr. G. N. Kanitkar was arrested under warrant of the Cantonment Magistrate. His arrest is an indication that the policy of the Poona officials is changed. For, this is the first arrest under a warrant of the Poona Magistrate. So far the policy of the Poona officials was to let alone the Poona agitation. But now there is a new beginning. Immediately, he was produced before the First Class Magistrate. The case is in connection with a speech delivered by him in the Cantonment Magistrate's jurisdiction. He has been given six months' simple imprisonment and B Class. He was taken to Yeroda forthwith.

Thus, from Poona three leaders have been removed. Mr. Kanitkar was a tireless worker. None can be more hard-working and enthusiastic than him. From early in the morning till late at night, he was on his legs. Whether it was a procession, or a meeting he devoted himself to the work with unreserved energy. He has sacrificed his all for the sake of the country. His house is itself an Ashrama. His children even are so many national volunteers. One of the most amiable of sincere workers, Mr. Balukaka, as he is familliary known, is loved by all. His imprisonment is a great loss to Poona public life.

The work of sending batches of volunteers is going on. Under the presidentship of Mr. V. M. Potdar the batch of Warkari volunteers was given a send-off. Other speakers, besides the President, also made brief farewell speeches and then the batch left for Malwan.

IN HONOUR OF MR. BHOPATKAR.

A very huge public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. Shinde yesterday evening to give a send-off to one more batch and also to congratulate Mr. Bhopatkar. Mr. H. V. Tulpule paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Bhopatkar and rebuked pleaders who took no interest in politics. He called upon them to come forward and begin a self-sacrificing public life like Mr. Bhopatkar. Mr. N. C. Kelkar also spoke in praise of Mr. Bhopatkar and described Mr. Gokhale, who is on the threshold of imprisonment, as his younger brother, who had been working with him for the last 25 years. Yesterday, there was a partial hartal also in the city in honour of Mr. Bhopatkar's imprisonment.

SCORCHING HEAT.

During the last three days, there has supervened a very scorching heat in Poona. The temperature has gone much beyond hundred and the mornings and the nights too are awfully hot. Such heat was rarely seen in Poona. How long this spell will last cannot be said. The physical world is hot; the political world too is growing hotter and hotter.

## THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI

(Continued from page 4.)

for driving the peaceful, law-abiding Indian to a degree of desperation, the ultimate consequences of which every lover of of peace and orderliness must shudder to imagine. Let them read, while it is yet time, the writing writ large on the wall. Let them take counsel, while the forces of anarchy are still held in leash,—not by the baton charges of the police, but by the genuine patriotism and unquestionable sense of justice of the leaders of the 'Satyagraha' movement for the liberation of India. Let them penetrate through the crust of conventional phraseology, in which this particular Demand has had to be expressed; and perceive the kernel of the Demand that might ensure a new lease of life to society as we now know it—only a little more humanised by peaceful means than the unrestrained greed of capitalist exploitation permits it to be at present.

TEST OF BRITISH TRUSTEESHIP.

The British Government in India has often been claimed to be solely in the interests of India and the Indians. Here is a touchstone,—the acid test,—for the genuineness of those professions. Even if the cost of this concession,—I mean of the Minimum National Demand in its entirety,—be a certain slackening of the British hold on India, will not the moral and material regeneration of this vast and ancient land more than repay the world at large for what an infinitesimal corner of it might possibly lose in an imaginary quantity—prestige? Britain has claimed to have brought India on the path of Western Industrialism, leading to a better arrangement of social justice. Let her take a leading part,—if her sons are still true to their heritage and tradition—in building the palace of India's freedom. And what other means is there left now for this purpose except the Minimum National Demand of India as put forward by Gandhiji?

(To Be Continued).

## DELHI JOURNALISTS MEET.

—:o:—

### Important Resolutions Passed.

NEW DELHI, April 29.

Enquiries made here show that the Local Government has demanded securities from practically all newspapers and printing presses in Delhi; and that the amount of security thus demanded aggregates over Rs. 50,000. As a result of this action of Government about forty journalists and proprietors of presses met in a meeting this afternoon and decided to form a local Journalists Association. The meeting also adopted the following resolutions: It requested all connected with newspapers and presses not to give any security under the Ordinance if such sum was demanded and to suspend publication of papers till such time as the Association may decide otherwise. The meeting requested the Delhi public not to buy any newspapers imported from outside, in order to show sympathy with local press and to protest against Ordinance. It also requested all news agents not to handle any newspaper imported from outside or published in Delhi and requested all local newspapers to boycott any news agent not abiding by their resolution.

PICKETTING OF NEWS-PAPER OFFICES.

The Executive Committee was empowered to devise means to picket any newspaper, press or news agent who did not agree to abide by their resolution. Executive Committee was also empowered to issue some sort of paper or bulletin to supply the news needs of the Delhi public. The meeting further resolved that the Associated Press, Reuters and Free Press should be asked through their local agents to suspend forthwith the supply of all news service to Delhi news-papers till such time as the local Journalists Association permitted re-publication of newspapers in Delhi.

It was further resolved that for this period of suspension the various news agencies shall not claim any money irrespective of contracts and if any such claim was insisted upon by any agency all newspaper members of the Association should permanently boycott those services or agencies. The meeting also requested the Assdociated Press, Reuters and Free Press to supply through their local offices free of charge or on such nominal charge as may be decided by the Executive Committee such news as may be needed for the issuing of a Bulletin. The meeting also requested the all India Journalists Association to call an emergent meeting at Delhi to consider the situation created by the Ordinance. Lastly, the meeting requested newspapers outside Delhi not to send copies of their papers to Delhi till such time as Delhi papers resume publication.

PROTEST MEETING.

The meeting also decided to organise a procession and to convene a protest meeting tomorrow evening.—A. P.

## "NO RETRACING OF OUR STEPS."

(Continued from page 1.)

ble and Muslims should join it.

Gandhiji said the common evil of Hindus and Muslims was subjection to foreign rule. He next laid stress on Khaddar and asked every man and woman to spin. They should defy the the Salt Laws and start picketing liquor shops a number of Muslims contributed to the purse which was presented to Gandhiji. He then left for Karadi by train.

## MR. MUKADAM TO LAUNCH SATYAGRAHA AT GODHRA.

—:o:—

### Seeking Mahatma's Permission.

JALALPUR, May 1.

Mr. Waman Mukadam is to launch campaign of Satyagraha against the Salt Act at Godhra. One of his co-workers has arrived here to consult Gandhiji and to get his permission.

MR. BANKER IN JALALPUR.

Mr. Shankarlal Banker and Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Ahmedabad Labour Union have also arrived here to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

## FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS PICKETED.

—:o:—

### Dealers Give Undertaking.

LAHORE, April 30.

After the arrest of Dr. Muhammad Alam and Dr. Satyapal, Congressmen picketed foreign cloth dealers shops in the city and obtained an undertaking from all except two dealers that they would not deal in foreign cloth for one year. The shops of the two merchants will be picketed.—A. P.

## "GANDHI'S HALO WILL VANISH."

—:o:—

### Germany's Interest In India.

LONDON, May 1.

Berlin.—Germany is following events in India with the closest attention. More important newspapers have been printing special despatches. "Vossische Zeitung" gives prominence to long message from its special envoy in Calcutta predicting that if British policy of not making martyrs but merely depriving movement of its leaders succeeds, danger of big Indian rebellion will be averted and Gandhi's halo will definitely vanish.—Reuter.

## Summary Arrests And Convictions.

—:o:—

RAE BAREILLY May 1.

Messrs. Bhalchandra Ale, Ratnachandra Patnail, Ramsingh, Ramanand and Prakmodnauratan of Kashi Vidyapith manufactured salt at Kalthawal on the 28th. All of them excepting Mr. Prakmodnauratan were arrested on the spot, produced before the Magistrate and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Another batch of six Satyagrahis were arrested at Unchahair four of whom were released and two sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—Free Press.

## Dharwar Breaks Law Extensively.

—:o:—

HUBLI, May 1.

The Dharwar district broke the salt law at many places. Eight batches of Satyagrahis from Hubli and Dharwar covered more than 18 villages along the coast exhorting the people of each village to break the salt law. The Satyagrahis broke the law on the way at several places by manufacturing and selling salt.

Contraband salt brought from Ankola was sold in Hubli.

District leaders are meeting to consider the question of making Satyagraha still stronger along the coast.—Free Press.

## NO INDENT FOR FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 1.

The Lahore Cloth Merchants Association at a meeting decided that "On account of unforeseen circumstances prevailing in the country arising out of the grave political situation and general boycott of foreign cloth, no dealer will place any indent for foreign cloth and all orders hitherto given be cancelled. The Exchange Banks be informed directing them not to negotiate any draft relating to indents of cloth merchants." Disciplinary action was also decided to be taken against the defaulting firms.—Free Press.

## HARTAL IN ALLAHABAD.

—:o:—

### Prominent Congress Worker Jailed.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

Sardar Narbada Prasad Singh, a prominent Congress worker, was arrested yesterday morning under section 9 of Salt Act. Messrs. Purushottamdas Tandon, Krishna Kanta Malavya and others gave him a send-off. The main markets in the city observed hartal.

The workers Jokhanram Bhatta and Raghunath Prasad were also arrested at Handia.

A huge public meeting was held at the Purushottamdas Das Park to congratulate Mr. Narbada Prasad on his arrest, when Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of A. I. C. C. and M. Hasrat Mohani M. Tasaduq Ahmed spoke among others and Mr. Sherwani presided.

Mr. Sherwani said he had received two leaflets stating that Mussalmans as a body were keeping aloof from the Congress movement. It was absolutely wrong when they saw Mussalmans leading the movement in the Punjab and North West Frontier. A few Muslims wanted to thrust their views on the community, in order to mislead it, which should not be done.

Dr. Mahmud related his experiences during the long tour in the Punjab.

M. Hasrat Mohani said the chief cause put forth by some Muslims in not joining was there was no settlement of the Hindu-Muslim differences. This however, was not a sound reason. At this juncture to be neutral means to side with the Government. He also appealed to Muslims to adopt Swadeshi.

Resolutions were passed congratulating Mr Narbada Prasad and other workers who were arrested at Handia and also congratulating the citizens of Peshawar and commending their courage.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

Cawnpore.—Pandit Baldeo Choubey, a member of the Servants of the People Society, Shyamlal Gupta, and Vaidyanath, prominent workers of Seva Ashram, Nawal village, Cawnpore District, were arrested this morning under Section 117 I.P.C. read with Section 9 of Salt Act.—Free Press.

Madras.—Chirala leader, Mr. G. Sitarama Sastry has been sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment and two other volunteers Gopala Sastry and Surya Raju have been arrested and taken to the village where the Collector is camping.—Free Press.

Contraband salt was sold on Wednesday evening at Ainapur (Belgaum District). 250 persons bought. Bhimarao Naik Nandgadkar sold salt.

## Salt Duty Not To Be Reduced.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

It is reported that as a result of the Salt Satyagraha Movement rumours have been circulated to the effect that the duty on salt will be abolished or reduced and that in consequence of these rumours traders who supply the inland districts with Bombay sea salt, are either cancelling their indents for salt or are taking only such quantities as will suffice for their immediate demands. That this is true is proved by the large increase in the price of salt which has already occurred in the land districts.

The Government of India's "communique" published in the Press on the 20th instant shows that they have no intention what soever of abolishing or reducing the duty on salt.

Only a few weeks remain before the monsoon in which salt can be removed from the majority of the salt works, and if traders hold up their business in the belief that the duty will be in any way altered the only result will be a salt famine and a consequent enormous rise in price to the consumer.

## SAMOAN DANCER'S LAST DAY.

—:o:—

The Samoan Dancers who are drawing crowded houses at the Empire Theatre by their attractive programme of the fascinating dances, songs and music of their land of flowers and sunshine will close their season in Bombay on Friday. The management regret their inability to extend their engagement, despite public request to continue them longer.

# WORLD OF SPORT.

## CRICKET COMES INTO ITS OWN.

—:o:—

### Australian Tour Opens.

—:o:—

The Australians have opened their tour with a match against Worcester. The English county failed to stand up to the bowling of Fairfax and Grimmett and were skittled out for 131 runs. The visitors started well and with Woodfall and Brandman still batting have scored 199 runs. The Australian Captain had registered 95 runs at the close of play his game being marked by extreme caution. The more youthful Bradman also remains unbeaten with 75 and his innings has been a bright one. The following are the closing scores after the first day's play Worcester (1st innings) 131. (Wright 28, Gibbons 31 not out).

Australia (1st innings) 199 for 1 wicket. (Bradman 75 not out, Woodfall 95 not out).

OTHER COUNTY MATCHES.

Middlesex v. Leicester.

Middlesex 196 (Lee 181, Haig 51; Geary 4 for 53).

Leicester 96 for 3.

Geory the wily Leicestershire trundler got some cheap wickets against Middlesex who batted first on a slow paced wicket.

Surrey vs. Glamorgan.

Glamorgan (1st inning) 4/4 (Bates 163; Hill 100).

Surrey to bat.

The Welshman made light of the weak Surrey bowling, the Bates—Hill partnership of 217 runs being a new record for the county.

TENNIS IN ENGLAND.

Bournemouth Hard Courts Tourney.

E. Peters a former Oxford blue who recently defeated Tilden on the Riviera, beat "Bunny" Austin in three straight sets at Bournemouth, the scores being 6—2 6—3 6—0. Austin was the hero of the recent Davis Cup tie against Germany, but it is obvious that he has not quite recovered from his strenuous encounters with Landmann and Prenn.

PHIL SCOTT AND YOUNG STRIBLING MATCHED.

Phil Scott and Young Stribling have been matched for a ten round contest which will take place at the Clapton Stadium on June 10 under the aegis of Jeff Dickson, the American promoter. The principals have signed articles.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

Newman's Big Break.

Tom Newman leads Inman by a big margin in the second heat of the Professional Billiards Championship at Thurston Hall.

The following are the scores Newman (in play) 17,327 (including an unfinished break of 1060), Inman 7,834

## CARRYING CONGRESS MESSAGE IN BOMBAY.

### Lady Volunteers Progress.

—:o:—

The lady volunteers of the Desh Sevika Sangha are pushing ahead with their propaganda for enlisting the sympathy and support for Swadeshi and prohibition. For this purpose, they are making house to house visits in selected areas, and on Thursday they made a good progress in this direction.

An important feature is the work done among the Mahomedan community. Mrs. Naidu Mrs. Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Perin Captain, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Ramabai Kamdar, and Mrs. Kantabehn Khandwala are some of the prominent ladies who are taking an active part in this movement of carrying the Congress message among the masses.

SALT SATYAGRAHA IN BOMBAY

The Salt Satyagrahis were out as usual on Thursday to collect and to sell salt. They proceeded in batches to Churchgate, Mahaluxmi, Chaupathy, Kurla and other places. At Kurla where there is a large deposition of natural salt they found large crowds of people collecting salt for themselves.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

—:o:—

Under the Jt. auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and G Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dalmia Building compound, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, (B.B. and C.I. Ry.) Dr. J. N. Choksey will preside and Mrs Sarojini Naidu and others will speak.

# STOP PRESS.

MR. PATEL ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON 9TH MAY.

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

Mr. Patel will leave Calcutta on 5th May, reaching Nagpur on 6th. He will visit Jubbulpore and Amroti and then leave for Bombay, arriving there on 8th May. After a stay for three or four days at Bombay he will leave for Lahore in connection with Peshawar Enquiry Committee.—A. P.

## CHORUS OF CONDEMNATION AT POONA.

—:o:—

### Press Act "An International Crime"

MR. KANITKAR CONGRATULATED.

POONA, May 1.

A largely attended public meeting was held yesterday evening in the Shivaji Mandir under the Presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar to condemn the Viceroy's Press Ordinance and to congratulate Mr. Balukaka Kanitkar who was sentenced yesterday for breaking the Salt Act.

Mr. Kelkar in his address paid a tribute to the services of Mr. Kanitkar whom he knew as a co-worker for 20 years and about whom he could only say that few could surpass him in his zeal and painstaking capacity. Regarding the Civil Disobedience movement, he said that the Government was under a misapprehension in supposing that Civil Disobedience was really taught or the grievances were manufactured. The forest laws, the liquor laws and revenue laws were very oppressive in their actual administration. All that the agriculturist sought was the redress of his grievances and he did not care at whose hands the redress came.

With regard to the Press Act, Mr. Kelkar said the Government had practically admitted that neither police nor their courts nor their prisons could accommodate the number of people voluntarily coming forward for civil disobedience. But poisoning of wells and springs was forbidden even in wars by the League of Nations and so suppression of Press was like an international crime.

Mr. J. S. Karandikar said, "Let the Government rest assured that these are not the means to put down and pacify the discontented ryot. These means were never successful in any country and they will not be successful here."

Mr. Vithalrao Shinde, Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party, joined in the chorus of condemnation. He said this fight between the peasants and the Government would not end here.

Messrs Naribhau Tulpule and Shankarrao Dev asked people to join in large numbers and help to make the name of Maharashtra living long in the history of the fight for freedom.—Free Press.

## PREVALENCE OF CATARACT IN INDIA.

—:o:—

### American Journal's Analyses

A correspondent writes:—The question of starvation in India is engaging attention of the other parts of the world, which will be seen from the "Medical Suggestions" of April 1930, an American Medical Journal containing latest medical thoughts for busy practitioners. Referring to the origin of Cataract the writer says that one of the principal causes of cataract in India is the habitual starvation diet of the Indian people. Of course, starvation is the cause of many diseases, but a number of people of India lose their eye-sight owing to habitual starvation, is even determined by American scientists. That India is not forlorn in its aspiration for Swaraj and it has world-wide sympathy for its achievement, which is the only panacea to root out the fell diseases eating away the vitality of her children; is now borne out by men far away from India and it is for the British rulers to read the signs of the times and give India her freedom.

## ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

### Early Announcement Likely.

Bombay, May 1.

A report is current in political circles that the Government of India are contemplating early announcement regarding the date and composition of the Round Table Conference.

It is said the Government are anxious to have the Indian delegation composed on as wide a basis as possible so as to give adequate representation to all interests concerned and that it might consist of 40 members.—Free Press.

## New Member Of Punjab Executive Council.

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 1.

Sir Alexander Stow having proceeded on leave Sir Henry Craik has been appointed a temporary member of the Governor's Council.—A. P.

## SYMPATHY FOR VICTIM OF MADRAS FIRING.

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 30.

The Advocates meeting which had been announced to be held at the Gokhale Hall this evening and which had been prohibited by the the Commissioner of Police was held at Advocates Association premises in High Court, Mr. Ramachandra Iyer presiding at which a resolution expressing sorrow at the untimely death of Govindaswami Mudaliar, the victim of police firing on April 27 and expressing sympathy with the members of the bereaved family was passed.—A. P.

## Bank Of England Discount Rate.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 1.

The Bank of England Discount Rate has been reduced to three per cent.—Reuter

## MANMOHAN SINGH.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 1.

Lyons.—Manmohan Singh has departed for Marseilles.—Reuter.

## Calcutta's Invitation To Patel.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Mr. Santosh Bose, Deputy Mayor, has wired to Mr. V. J. Patel according cordial welcome to Calcutta on his forthcoming visit.—Free Press.

## MUZZLING ORDINANCE IN OPERATION.

(Continued from page 1.)

lap", "Gurughantal" and "Zamindar." All these papers own their presses.—Free Press.

## "Ananda Bazar Patrika" Stops Publication.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 1.

An Order under the Press Ordinance was served on the keeper of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" at 3 p.m. demanding Rs. 5,000 as security. The evening issue of the paper has not been published and the paper has suspended publication as a protest.—Free Press.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

### Civil Appointments.

The Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir Amberson Barrington Marten, Kt., LL.D., M.A., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, has tendered his resignation of the office of Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, from June 17, and the Governor-in-Council has accepted it under section 102 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, has appointed Mr. Arthur Patrick Lillie to continue to act as Registrar of the Diocese, Bombay, until such time as Mr. George Louis Walker may be free to take charge of his office as Registrar.

The Rev. G. Hewitt, a Chaplain of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment in the Bombay Diocese, is granted lleave up to May 21, 1931 (inclusive). The leave is preparatory to retirement.

The Rev. J. L. C. Dart, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, is granted leave for six months and two days, from May 16, or the subsequent date, from which he avails himself of, it.

Major J. H. A. Donnelland, M. B. E., M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Lond.), I. M. D., to be officiating Resident Medical Officer, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

The Hon. Mr. Justice P. B. Shinge, relinquished charge of his office as officiating Judge of the Bombay High Court, on April 17.

Mr. Yeshwant Nilkanth Nadkarni, LL.B., to officiate as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. Pitambardas Lavji Thacker, LL.B., or pending further orders.

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## RECORD FALL IN MILL SHARES.

### Heavy Long Liquidation.

Bombay, May 1.

To-day on the Stock Exchange a record fall in the prices of mill shares was recorded. Various unfounded rumours unnerved bulls and heavy liquidation of speculative purchases was noticed in mill shares. It may be said that during the last few days about 60,000 bales of cloth has been sold by mills and there seemed no sound reason for a drastic decline. Of course the technical situation of the market was weak as in the absence of sellers large long interest was built up. But to-day when these purchases were unloaded on an unwilling market to absorb, prices had to break. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 827/8 and after declining to Rs. 798/12 recovered to Rs. 802/8. Pearls opened at Rs. 295 and after declining Rs. 20 closed at Rs. 276/4. Century opened at Rs. 326/4 and after declining to Rs. 300 recovered to Rs. 305. Fazal shares also suffered and closed at Rs. 512/8. Tata Steel shares rather steady. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1131/4 and relapsed to Rs. 1170, but rallied to Rs. 1175. Imperial Bank shares were placed at Rs. 1330. Tapti Rails at Rs. 653/12. Laxmi mills at Rs. 1350 and Kasturchand at Rs. 121. Oriental Ince. shares changed hands at Rs. 1670. Sholapurs fetched Rs. 1675. Khatau shares were sold at Rs. 113/1, and Scindia shares were done at Rs. 8/12.

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 1.

Bombay Dyeing 830, 5, 8, 796, 802.
Century 328, 17, 18, 12, 1, 7, 5.
Colaba 135, 36.
Crescent 112, 11.
Fazl 560, 10, 17, 12.
Indore 373, 67.
Madhowji N. 35.
Nagpur 486, 77.
New Great 235, 22, 26, 12, 21, 17.
Pearl 295, 83, 86, 80, 83, 70, 76.
Simplex 105, 98, 101.
Swadshi 402, 391.
Burma 700, 685.
Hydro 1,185, 67, 75.
Tram 131, 32.
Def. 310, 3, 6.
Ord. 54-8, 51-8, 52.
Bundi 17-8.
Indian 277, 67, 71.
Katni Ord. 186.
Alcock 261, 55, 60.

### MILLS.

Bombay, May 1.

100 Ahm. Advance 307/8.
50 Apollo 4/10.
10 Bom. Cotton P. 3/12.
500 Bom. Cotton 136/4.
250 Bom. Dyeing 802/8.
250 Bradbury P: 160.
250 Bradbury 160.
100 Century 305.
500 Central India P: 450.
100 Central India 477.
100 Colaba 136/3.
100 Coorla 160.
100 Crescent 111.
250 Currim 110.
250 David 100.
250 Dawn 635.
200 Ed: Sassoon 67/8.
10 E. D. Sassoon 67/3.
100 Elphinstone P. 20.
100 Elphinstone 9[illegible].
250 Fazulbhoy 512/8.
100 Finlay 137.
1000 Framji Petit 190.
100 Gokak 158.
1000 Hindustan 1700.
100 Indore Malwa 367/8.
100 Jamshed Pref. 75.
250 Jamshed 18.
50 Kastoorchand 12/2.
100 Khatau 113/13.
100 Kohinoor 163/12.
250 Laxmi 1350.
100 Madhowji 35.
250 Madras United 400.
50 Mathuradas 20.
1000 Maneckji Petit 800.
100 Meyer Sassoon 50.
1000 Morarji 600.
50 Mysore 141/4.
200 New Great P. 170.
200 New Great 217/8.
100 New City 77/8.
250 Pabani 182.
250 Pearl 276/4.
100 Phoenix 335.
10 Premier 9/15/0.
100 Shapurji 6/8.
1000 Sholapur 1675.
250 Simplex 101.
100 Swan 132/8.
100 Swadeshi 391/4.
25 Tata P. 14.
25 Tata 42.
500 Vishnu P. 605.
500 Vshinu 2145.
1000 Western 875.

### BANKS.

100/50 Baroda 72/8.
50/25 Central 15/4.
£10/5 Eastern 81.
500 Imperial 1330.
500/125 Imperial Contr. 325.
100-50 India 92/8.
Union 3/6/-.

### CEMENT.

10 Bundi 17/8.
70 Gwalior 87/8.
250 Indian 271/4.
100 Katni 1st P. 98/8.
100 Katni 2nd P. 100/8.
40 Katni Df. 660.
100 Katni 106/4.
10 Punjab P. 10/2.
10 Punjab 10/15.
100 Sahabad 153/12.

### INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 9.
15 New India 19/10.
Oriental 1370.
Vulcan 70.

### ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 123/12.
1000 Andhra Val. P. 980/0.
1000 Andhra Val. P. 687/8.
50 Bom. Tram 132/8.
50 Bom. Tram 133/12.
1000 Tata Hydro 1030.
1000 Tata Hydro 1175.
1000 Tata Power P. 1027.
1000 Tata Power 550.

### RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 782-8.
100 Amritsar Patti 110/0.
100 Central Province 90/4
100 Dho. Barramati 95/8.
100 Guzrat 73-0.
90 Mandra Bhon 58-0.
500 Tapti Valley 653/12.

### MINING.

10 Central India 3/4.
10 Shivrajpur 12.
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 135/0.
100 Tata Steel 2 P. 69/8.
30 Tata Steel D. 308/4.
75 Tata Steel 52.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 260.
80 Bom. Uganda 20-0.
250 Bom. Steam P. 205.
250 Bom. Steam 200.
50 Bom. Telephone 53/4.
8 s. Brit E. Petrol 4/3/6.
125 Bom. Burma Old 685.
50 Bom. Burma New 254.
100 Ind Bleaching 125/10.
15 Scindia 8/12.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 2.

**3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs.** 62/10.

**4 per cent Conversion Loan due** 1931-36 Rs. 90/8.

**4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs.** 89/4.

**4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs.** 76/12.

**4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934** Rs. 95/2.

**4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60** Rs. 36/10.

**5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47** Rs. 95/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-12.

**5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs.** 95/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/14.

5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/2.

**6 per cent War Bonds due 1930** (Tax Free) Rs. 100/6.

**6 per cent Bonds due 1931 (Tax** Free) Rs. 101/6.

**6 per cent Bonds due 1932 (Tax** Free) Rs. 102/6.

**6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 (Tax Free)** Rs. 104/14.

**4 per cent Port Trust due 1974** Rs. 74/8.

**4 per cent Improvement Trust** due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

**4 per cent Municipal due 1974** Rs. 73/8.

**5 per cent Bombay Municipal** due 1959 Rs. 99/4.

**6 per cent Bombay Municipal** due 1954 Rs. 103/8.

### FORWARD RATES.

16th May settlement.

**3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs.** 82/10.

5 per cent due 1945-55 Rs. 100/3.

Tone of Market:—Weaker.

### WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

WEST BELT:—The rainfall has decidedly improved the condition of the soil.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN BELTS:—The dryness of the weather has been unfavourable for germination.

TEXAS:—The soil is now much better and progress has been good to very good.

OKLAHOMA:—The drought in this state has generally broken.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 1 to 3 points. There was only small business and the market closed at a rise of 1 point while distant deliveries declined 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 11 points to 8.62 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed at a decline of 10 to 2 points while Egyptians declined 6 to 4 points.

# Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 1.

Despite a sharp upturn in New York cotton futures, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 235/8 for Broach J.A. delivery. Indian cotton is now decidedly cheap and we expect that all consumers will divert their attention to India to secure requirements. There was scattered selling mostly Jobbers and prices declined to Rs. 264. A small rally was registered with Liverpool opening advices but the market again ruled easy. There was some Japanese buying and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 251 | 0 | 0 |
| Broach J/A | 265 | 0 | 0 |
| Oomra May | 209 | 8 | 0 |
| Oomra July | 221 | 12 | 0 |
| Bengal May | 182 | 4 | 0 |
| Bengal July | 191 | 0 | 0 |
| Broach J/A. Highest | 265 | 12 | 0 |
| Broach J/A lowest | 264 | 0 | 0 |

### COTTON TENDERS.

—:o:—

| | Bombay, May 1. To-day | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M | — | 29,900 |
| Oomra May | 4,800 | 4,800 |
| Bengal May | 10,300 | 10,300 |

### SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 153.30 |
| August | 167.70 |
| November | 161.60 |

### ROOM RATE.

Bombay, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal May | 183 |
| Bengal July | 193 |
| Broach Apl/May | 251 |
| Broach J.A. | 265 |
| Oomra May | 209 |
| Oomra July | 221 |

### SPOT RATE.

Bombay, May 1.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 193 | 183 | 183 | 177 |
| Sind | 198 | 193 | 188 | 182 |
| Punjab | 191 | 186 | 181 | 175 |
| Rajputana | 193 | 188 | 183 | 177 |
| Broach | 259 | 256 | 253 | 248 |
| P.A. | 270 | 267 | 263 | 258 |
| K.V. | 262 | 259 | 255 | 250 |
| Dholera | 261 | 252 | 254 | 249 |
| Kalajin | 262 | 259 | 255 | 250 |
| Cutch | 268 | 265 | 261 | 256 |
| Surat | 356 | 347 | 343 | 338 |
| Rajpipla | 337 | 334 | 330 | 325 |
| Navsari | 356 | 352 | 348 | 343 |
| | xe-super | S. Fine | Fine | F.G. fine |
| Oomra | | | | |
| No. 3 | 217 | 213 | 209 | 205 |
| C. P. No. 1 | 232 | 228 | 224 | 220 |
| C. P. No. 2 | 224 | 220 | 216 | 212 |
| Muthia | | | 202 | 197 |
| ,, Good | | | | 192 |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 200 | Gokaldas Dossa | Hansi 193 |
| 200 | Do. | Antoli 252-1/2 |
| 100 | Do. | Kapadwanj 252-1/2 |
| 100 | Do. | Wun 198-1/2 |
| 100 | P. Crystal & Co. | Itola 250 |
| 200 | Do. | Ellichpur 212 |
| 100 | Do. | Yeotmal 208-1/2 |
| 100 | Japan T & Co. | Sojatroad 187 |
| 100 | Do. | Sanavad 215 |
| 100 | Toyomankwa | Bhavnagar 200 |
| 100 | Do. | Kundla 200 |
| 100 | Nisho & Co. | Sindhurni 211-1/4 |
| 100 | Currimbhai | Parinpat 184-1/4 |
| 100 | Sanaram Joharmal | Miyagaon 255 1/2 |

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach | 254/262 |
| Oomra | Nil. |
| Bengal | 190/198 |
| Mathia | 198/208 |
| Khandeish | 207/203 |
| Akola/Khamgaon | 210/217 |
| Nagpur/Wardha | 224/234 |
| Barsi/Kurduwadi | 207-212 |
| Jalna/Aurangabad | 210/214 |
| Nagar/Vambori | 207/211 |
| Purna/Parbani | 211/220 |
| Khandwa/Sanavad | 212/218 |
| Indore/Ujjain | 215/235 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 277/290 |
| Coompta | 285/290 |
| Tirupur/Cambodia | 337/350 |

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

| | Bombay, May 1. 1929-30 | 1928-29 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 30-4-30 | 3152000 | 9019000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 30-4-30 | 21000 | 8000 |
| Exports to date 30-4-30 | 6277000 | 7303000 |
| Stock at Ports 25-4-30 | 1658000 | 1428000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 25-4-30 | 980000 | 615000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 25-4-30 | 952000 | 1069000 |
| Visible Supply 25-4-30 | 4094000 | 3860000 |
| Quantity in Sight 25-4-30 | 14023000 | 14728000 |
| Quantity out of sight 25-4-30 | 11684000 | 13124000 |

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot,—
Seller d.7.

### LONDON METALS.

London, April 30.

| | £. |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | 78 |
| Yellow Metal | 61 |
| Spelter, Hard Indian Brands | 16 |
| Corrugated sheets. | |
| 24 gauge | 11-7/8 |
| Tin, English Ingots | 154-1/4 |

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

## New York Futures 33 To 5 Points Higher.

### SCARCITY OF OLD CROP CONTRACTS.

Bombay, May 1.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part on lower Liverpool, but later on rallied on Government weekly weather report being less favourable than expected. There was utter shortage of old crop contracts and heavy short covering and trading buying resulted in a sharp rise of 28 to 33 points. New crop deliveries closed at a rise of 11 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices rose 30 points to 16.60c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 33 to 31 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 39 points to 15.88c.

U. S. Port receipts were 31,000 bales and exports amounted to 5,000 bales.

**PRIVATE CABLES:**

N. Y. May Highest 16.42 plus 34; Lowest 16.03 —.05.

N. Y. July Highest 16.56 (2-35 p.m.); Lowest 16.12 (10 a.m.).

Norden:—"Our preliminary investigation indicates decrease acreage 4.2 per cent. Tight old crop situation likely exert sustaining influence new crop which expect respond readily bull developments. Favour purchases."

Hemelryk:—Cotton large short interest in old and new crop."

Hentz:—"Government weather report quite favourable, beneficial rains have fallen in Texas and Oklahoma, East of Mississippi dry, near months firm, difficult to buy, situation complicated, recommend caution."

Reuter:—"Market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on covering by shorts and trade buying."

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 16.36 | plus .28 |
| July | 16.49 | plus .33 |
| October | 15.10 | plus .11 |
| December | 15.29 | plus .11 |
| January | 15.28 | plus .05 |
| Middling Spot | 16.60 | plus .30 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 16.03 | plus .33 |
| July | 16.12 | plus .31 |
| Middling Spot | 15.88 | plus .31 |

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 16.09 |
| July | 16.17 |
| October | Unquoted. |

New York 11-45 a.m.—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 16.10 |
| July | 16.24 |
| October | 15.00 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 30.

| | Baes. |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports | 21,000 |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | 2,600 |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 3,000 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| May | 8.12 | 8.14 plus .01 |
| June | | 8.11 plus .01 |
| July | 8.10 | 8.10 |
| August | | 8.02 |
| September | | 7.97—.02 |
| October | 7.94 | 7.92—.03 |
| November | | 7.91—.03 |
| December | | 7.92—.01 |
| January | 7.94 | 7.92—.04 |
| Febraurry | | 7.94—.04 |
| March | 7.98 | 7.96—.04 |
| April | | 7.98—.04 |
| Middling Spot | | 88.62—.11 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 30.

| | Baes. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 10 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Fully Good | 4.70 |
| Scinde, Fine | 4.95 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 5.20 |
| Bengal, Good | 4.45 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 4.70 |
| Bengal Fine | 4.95 |
| Oomra Good | 5.00 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 5.30 |
| Oomra Fine | 5.60 |
| Broach Fully Good | 6.00 |
| Broach, Fine | 6.25 |
| Broach, Supperfine | 6.50 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 13.27—.66 |
| July | 13.14—.04 |
| Novemmber | 12.88—.02 |
| December | 12.89—.04 |
| Janutry | 12.97—.03 |
| March | 13.10—.04 |
| Sakells, F. G.F. Spot | 14.20—.05 |

### IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 1.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government paper remains unchanged at six per cent.—A.P.

# Money Market.

—:o:—

## Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, May 1.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32,
D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April 15 May.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 16/30 May.
Bank Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 May
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3-4
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 104.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 130 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 5-8

CROSS RATES—
New York London 4.85 7/32 30th ulto.
Shanghai London 1/11 1/16 1st inst.
Japan London 2/0 11/32 30th ulto.
London Paris 123.90 30th ulto.
London Belgium 34.820 30th ulto.
London Switzerland 25.07-3/4 30th ulto.
London Italy 92.80 30th ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 29th ulto. £4/4/11-1/4; 30th ulto. £4/4/11-1/4.

Silver London Ready 29th ulto. 19 11/16; 30th ulto. 19 5/8.

Silver London Forward 29th ulto. 19 9/16; 30th ulto. 19 9/16.

Silver New York Ready 29th ulto. 42 13/16; 30th ulto. 42 5/8.

London Discounts 3 months 29th ulto. 2 7/16 per cent; 30h ulto. 2 13/16 per cent.

London Discounts 6 months 29th ulto. 2 11/16 per cent.; 29th ulto. 2 31/32 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1/2 per cent.

3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Tight.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet No special feature. Very little doing.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 1.

3 months 2-13/32 per cent.
6 months 2 21/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 1/2 per cent.
One month 4 3/4 per cent.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 2-16/32 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months | 2-21/32 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 3-3/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months | 4-1/4 p.c. |

### LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. London on Berlin | 20.36-1/4 |
| T.T. London on Amsterdam | 12.07-1/4 |
| T.T. London on Brussels | 34.83 |
| T.T. London on Madrid | 39.17 |
| T.T. London on Milan | 92.78 |
| T.T. London on Berne | 25.08 |
| T.T. London on Paris | 123.92 |
| T.T. London on Prague | 164.09 |

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 30.

| | £. |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. | 17-3/4 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) | 115 |
| National Bank | 45 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | 89-1/2 |
| Conversion Loan | 77 |
| Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. | 101-1/4 |
| Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. | 47-1/2 |
| Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan | 53-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan | 62 3/4 |
| Consols | 54-3/8 |
| War Loan 5 p.c. | 101-3/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | 93-1/2 |

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 486.00 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.— Sellers Apl/May | £6:15:0. |
| Castorseed, Toria, ton,— Sellers Apl/May | £15:7:6. |
| Rapeseed, Toria, ton,— Sellers Apl/May | £15:17:6. |

### DAY'S READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 1.

| Bales | Sellers | Quality | Rates | Buyers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Valji Ladha & Co. | Sindhurni | 211/4 | Nisho Company |
| 200 | Mahamed Suleman | Gadak (Upland) | 231 | Toyo Menka Kaisha |
| 100 | Bhawanji Lakhmidas | Vankaner | 209/4 | Volkart Bros. |
| 70 | Ramkamar Keshardev | Malkapur | 209/8 | Osman Suleman |
| 100 | Do. | Sarhind. | 191/8 | Forbes Forbes |
| 134 | Lalji Thakarshi | Kurduvadi | 202/8 | Campbell & Co. |
| 50 | Kilachand Devchand | Ellichpur | 214 | Gokak Mills. |
| 100 | Abubekar Abdulraheman | Miagaum | 255/4 | Osman Suleman. |
| 300 | Indian Cotton Co. | Umraoti | 219/20 | Sanairam Juharmal. |
| 200 | Patel Cotton Co. | Broach | 251/8 | Bhawanji Lakhmidas |
| 55 | Narsi Nagshi | Sojatroad | 187 | Arjun Khimji & Co. |
| 44 | Madhavdas Jetha | Nagar (old) | 190/8 | Japan Cotton Co. |
| 200 | Khimji Vishram | Hansi | 191 | Khatau Makanji Mills. |
| 116 | Do. | Panipat | 184/8 | Gokaldas Dossa. |
| 100 | Do. | Aligarh | 14 nos | Currimbhai Ebrahim & Co. |
| 400 | Virji Dadhadeo | Broach | 252/8 | P. R. Vakharia. |
| 100 | Sanairam Juharmal | Dabhoi | 252/8 | Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha |
| 100 | Virji Ladha & Co. | Etola | 250 | Do. |
| 100 | P. R. Vakharia | Amod | 260/8 | P. Chrystal & Co. |
| 100 | Sanairam Juharmal | Etola | 252/8 | Bhaidas Karsandas |
| | | | | Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha |

### LINSEED.

London, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton,— Sellers Apl/May | £18:18:9. |
| Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton— Sellers May/June | £18:18:9. |
| Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton,— Sellers Apl/May | £-7:12:6. |
| Linseed, Bombay, ton,— Sellers Apl/May | £19:12:6. |

### LINSEED OIL.

London, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt.— Sellers May/August | 38/4-1/2. |
| Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt.— Sellers Sept/Dec. | 37/4-1/2. |

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

| | |
|---|---|
| Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 75 Quality) Spot | 9-5/8 |

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java Sugar, Fine, White, Dutch Standard No. 25.— | |
| C & F. Calcutta,— Apl/May per cwt. | 9/7-1/2 |
| July/Sept. per cwt. | 10 |
| Oct./Dec. per cwt. | 10/1-1/2 |
| C. & F. Bombay,— Apl/May per cwt. | 9/8-1/2 |
| C. & F. Karachi,— Apl/May per cwt. | 9/8-1/2 |

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 289 bales. |
| Central India | 1,650 bales. |
| Bari-Nugger | 942 bales. |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | 331 bales. |
| Berar | 2,021 bales. |
| Central Provinces | 2,453 bales. |
| Dholera | 1,587 bales. |
| Rajputana | 279 bales. |
| Sind-Punjab | 452 bales. |
| Broach | 596 bales. |
| Coompta-Dharwar | 961 bales. |
| Westerns-Northerns | 587 bales. |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 1,923 bales. |
| Egyptians | 39 bales. |
| East Africans | 3,426 bales. |
| Cotton | 17,486 bales |
| Wheat | 10,410 cwts. |
| Linseed | 34,274 cwts |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 810 cwts. |
| Gingellyseeds | 855 cwts. |
| Poppyseeds | 671 cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 15,322 cwts. |
| Castorseeds | 11,151 cwts. |
| Rice | 55,778 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 8,839 cwt. |
| Cottonseeds | 19,679 cwts. |
| Gram | 3,705 cwts. |
| Joowari | 1,546 cwts. |
| Maize | 262 cwts. |
| Barley | 174 cwts. |
| Bajree | 2,096 cwts. |
| Coal | 789 tons |

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa Fe, per per, 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes.— Sellers May | 37/9. |
| Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes,— Sellers May | 37. |
| Wheat, South Australian, Parcels,— Paid arriving | 39/3. |
| Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels,— Sellers May/June | 39/3. |

### LONDON SILVER.

London, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver.—Market is quiet. Spot | 19-5/8 |
| Forward | 19-9/16 |
| Bar gold, fine, per oz. | £4:4:11-1/4 |

London, April 30.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 p.c. Interest, 7-Day Market Loans 2-3/8 p.c.

### THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 1.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 44/5, Highest Rs. 44/10/6, Lowest Rs. 44/2/6, Closing Rs. 44/8.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 46/8, Highest Rs. 46/14, Closing Rs. 46/13.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 45/2, Highest Rs. 45/6, Lowest Rs. 44/15/6, Closing Rs. 45/5.

### GOLD & SILVER.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Gold Bar | 21 11 6 |
| Vaishakh | 21 11 9 |
| Jeth | 21 11 0 |
| Sovereigns | 13 12 0 |
| Silver Bar Spot | 50 6 |
| Vaishakh | 44 14 |
| Jeth | 54 2 |
| Tejimandi Vaishakh | 0 12 |

### LINSEED & WHEAT.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed May | 11 9 0 |
| Linseed Sept. | 11 14 0 |
| Wheat May | 5 14 0 |
| Wheat Sept. | 6 2 6 |

### THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, May 1.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 484/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 95/- per ton.

### WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee)

Bombay, April 30.

Our Silver market registers this week a further small advance of 12 annas in the prices of ready Silver since we wrote our last Review. The market for the most part of the week has remained quiet and the amount of business passed through Jobbers, was small. Prices for forward delivery show very little change owing to quiet and uninteresting attitude of the Foreign markets. The ready stock on hand remains small but fresh stock is expected by the incoming mail and hence the local dealers sell bars of that mail delivery at a discount of about 1 rupee than the present price of ready Silver. Henceforth according to the rules of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Silver rates for forward delivery will be quoted with duty from the June Settlement. On the whole the market remains within a very narrow range without any feature to report. The highest touched during the week was Rs. 45-7 for the first settlement on the 23rd instant and the lowest Rs. 45 on the 25th instant. the range for the week being Rs. 0-7. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-1/16 lower. The highest price was 1-11-3/16 on the 23rd instant and the lowest 1-11-1/16 on the 28th instant.

The London price is the same as the last week's closing. The market was quiet and dull with small business passing. Indian Bazar bought in small amount while Chinese Banks and America offered sales on advances. The New York price is the same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 42-7/8 cents on the 22nd instant and the lowest 42-1/2 cents on the 26th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-9-6 for ready, Rs. 21-9-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-10-6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11¼.

### East & West Insurance Co., Ltd.

—:o:—

Mr. Frank S. D'Souza, the Manager of the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, Bombay sends the following:—

In view of the fact that many of our Policy-holders including Sir Jamnadas M. Mehta, have joined or are joining the present National struggle, the Board of Directors of the Company have passed the following Resolution.

"Resolved that if any of our Policy holders is sent to Jail while fighting for National Freedom since the 6th April 1930, his policy will be kept automatically in force even though the premiums due on his policy are not paid during his detention in Jail."

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| 6. Birth Control by Prof. N. S. Phadke, M.A. .. | 10 |
| 7. Control over Birth by H. S. Cambers .. | 12 |

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# The Bombay Chronicle TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

## HYDERABAD COTTAGE AND AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Mr. B. Abdy Collins, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director General and Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government in the Department of Commerce and Industry, who has been preparing and carrying out plans for the economic betterment of the urban and rural population ever since his arrival in Hyderabad, has now submitted to Government his plans for the introduction of suitable cottage and agricultural industries in the State. His proposals have been based on a close and careful study of local conditions as well as on his six years' experience of the work in Bihar and Orissa and their practicability is bound to ensure success when they are put into operation. At the very outset he declares that he has not much belief in subsidiary industrial occupations for the agricultural population, except in certain well-defined spheres. What they should to do was to teach the various sections of the people to practise their own trade or calling in a more efficient and scientific manner and not to try and divert their energies to other things.

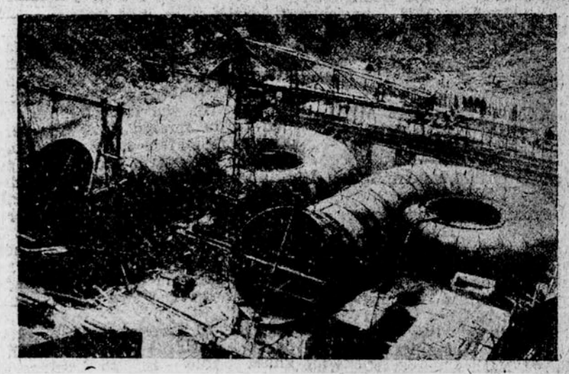
PRINCIPLES OF THE SCHEME.

The guiding principle of the whole scheme is demonstration in the villages themselves. The basis of the organisation is to be the Cottage Industries Institute which, Mr. Collins explains, is not a school or an institute to train persons who have no connection with weaving, dyeing, etc., to adopt them as a means of livelihood, but is partly the headquarters of the village demonstration parties and partly an institute to train the staff. After describing the organisation and the working of the institute, Mr. Collins says that the idea is to train local dyeing "mistris" and by obtaining the confidence of the weaver to introduce new designs for and new styles of cloth. Demonstrations will be conducted on the preliminary process of weaving, dyeing, etc., for cotton, silk and wool and in particular it is hoped to do a great deal for the existing blanket industry. The hand-spinning of wool on improved charkas will also be encouraged. This Cottage Industries Institute is to also serve as a research centre for cottage industries, attempts being made to solve the problems of these industries and to adapt or invent appliances suitable for them. He hopes that this institute will be built within six months. In addition to the main institute at headquarters there will be one or two special institutes in the districts, which will be run on similar lines to the Cottage Industries Institute, but their work will be much more commercialised. It is hoped also with the aid of the local institutes at Warangal and Aurangabad to revive again the carpet-making of the former place and the embroidered late manufactures of Patna and Aurangabad. For the purpose of securing an extended market for the products of the cottage industries generally not only in Hyderabad but in the rest of India and in Europe, proposals are being made for taking over the Indian Co-operative Stores, which has proved a failure, and for establishing in its place a Government Sales Depot similar to that which is established at Patna.

Another important pillar in the proposed organisation is to be the School of Arts and Crafts. Mr. Solomon, the Principal of the School of Art, Bombay, has visited Hyderabad and drawn up a scheme, and Mr. Collins now proposes to advertise for a Principal and to get him to come and start work and draw up detailed plans and estimates. The school will have an important influence on the cottage industries in encouraging and developing the artistic spirit in the State, in teaching persons of all grades to draw and design and in developing in particular the artistic crafts which are not within the scope of the Textile Expert's work. Mr. Collins points out that a School of Art is a necessity and not a luxury as some people think, and he observes that no people in modern times can achieve anything worth having in art and industry without some headquarter institution of this kind Therefore he hopes that the school will be regarded as an essential feature of the movement for the revival of cottage industries. He also hopes that one of its main results will be to introduce and inspire truly Indian designs and ideas in place of the hybrid Western designs which were now spoiling the work of the village artisans.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Coming to his proposals for the establishment of Agricultural Industries Mr. Collins remarks that so far as the general agricultural population was concerned the work was rather for the Agricultural than for the Industries Department, but as long as the money was forthcoming he has little doubt that here too they would be successful. He adds that so far he has not been able to spare time for side issues. He states that the Agricultural Department had done nothing so far and they had to obtain a staff from outside the State to establish farms and really to start work from the beginning. Now that the organisation of the department was nearly complete, he was turning his attention to what may prove to be subsidiary occupations for the agricultural population. He says that he had great hopes of Sericulture and especially of that type which produced the "eri" silk, but a careful investigation of its possibilities had convinced him that it had no future in Hyderabad and hence it had been decided to drop it altogether. He was now giving his attention to the poultry industry. A scheme for poultry breeding at the Himayath Sagar Farm had already been prepared by one of their Deputy Directors, who was a poultry expert, and the next step would be the survey of the existing industry and the formation of a State Poultry Association on the lines of the provincial associations which had proved so successful in the United Provinces and elsewhere. Another subsidiary industry which seemed to have some promise in certain areas was that of fruit culture. A Horticultural Section had already been laid out at Himayath Sagar, and besides there are the fruit gardens at Daulatabad near Aurangabad. Mr. Collins proposes to devote special attention to this branch of Horticulture, and he thinks of proposing the appointment of further expert staff while he also thinks that a survey of the existing industry may be desirable. Yet another line which Mr. Collins thinks can be greatly developed is that of vegetable growing in and about towns. He says that dairying, cattle-breeding and the rearing of sheep and goats are other industries suitable for a rural population, and he believes there are good possibilities for them to develop their own system of cheese-making in the State. He also suggests the extension and improvement of tobacco growing and curing and the encouragement of "gur" making on modern lines wherever sugarcane can be grown. He has under consideration the establishment of an Institute of Agricultural Industries, in order to study and develop these industries and others such as apiculture and jam and pickle-making.



These wormlike cases on the Shannon River, Ireland, contains two 38,600 H.P. turbines. They are only part of a huge scheme to electrify the urban and also the country areas of Southern Ireland.

## "STOP ALL PAPERS IF YOU CAN."

### BUT DISCONTENT WILL NOT DIE.

*Liberal Paper On Press Ordinance.*

The "Leader" of Allahabad, the organ of the Liberal Party strongly condemns the Press Ordinance The "Leader" is edited by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, one of the leading Liberals in the country. The views expressed by this organ are diametrically opposed to those of the "Indian Daily Mail" the organ of Western India Liberals such as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Jehangir Petit. The reason is not difficult to seek. The "Indian Daily Mail" is edited by a non-Indian and its policy is guided by the Bombay brand of Liberals who have not for the first time thus betrayed the country:—

"Let it be understood that we do not minimize the gravity of the situation. But we insist that the symptomatic treatment, of which alone the British Government have so far shown themselves to be capable, is of no use and provides no remedy. On the other hand it can be said with truth that it aggravates the malady. Unnumbered repressive measures were passed between the years 1898 and 1910. What good did they do? Did they make the people more loyal or contented? Or did they only drive discontent underground and provoke more undesirable manifestations thereof? We have no doubt of Lord Irwin's sincerity when he conveys assurances about the purpose for which the present Ordinance has been promulgated and the discrimination with which it will be utilized. But Lord Irwin is not the magistrate who will act in the districts; he is not the local Government of any province. Similar assurances were given in 1910 by another sincere and high-minded Viceroy, Lord Minto. But to little purpose. The country had ample and bitter experience of twelve years of the Press Act of 1910. It was so administered, the arbitrary and excessive powers conferred by it upon the executive Government were so misused, that the country heaved a sigh of relief when the Act was repealed in 1922 on the recommendation of a committee presided over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the then Law Member of the Government of India. We deny that the Government has been the worse for that repeal. They have the criminal law at their disposal, including ss. 124A and 157A of the Penal Code and s. 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. They have made no sparing use of their powers. They have freely instituted prosecutions, and with only too much success. They can do so still, and we have no doubt will. The Government will not succeed in effecting any improvement of the situation by acting arbitrarily under the new Ordinance. On the contrary, much injustice will be done, much hardship will be caused and discontent will be increased. The Viceroy makes a mistake when he thinks that the matter printed by newspapers either creates or increases discontent. The fact is that the discontent is there already, and any amount of it. It is at once acute and wide-spread. And thanks to Government's own policy and measures it is becoming both more acute and more widespread. Spot if you will and can all newspapers to-morrow, and you will marvel that the discontent has not only not died but has become far more intense. The two governing factors of the situation are that under your rule the mass of people cannot satisfy their hunger and the classes cannot feel that their national self-respect is satisfied. You have done nearly nothing to come to grips with this double problem of your own creation, and in seeking to maintain your rule on its present basis, are daily causing keener dissatisfaction with it. And you think you can repress a whole people by such measures as the Press Ordinance. You will be disillusioned. It is with poignant sorrow that we are obliged to utter such criticism of an act of Lord Irwin's.

### Library For New India House In London.

—:o:—

For some time past the question of providing a Library at the new India House, London, which would be a self-contained centre of information about India, has been engaging the attention of the High Commissioner for India. Considerable space is being provided for the display of publications, and the accommodation includes a spacious reading room and facilities for study and reference by students and other persons interested in Indian matters. The High Commissioner is anxious that the collection of works in the Library should be commensurate with the space and nature of the accommodation that is being provided, and fully in keeping with the importance and functions of India House. His main aim is to provide in the new building a library that will be readily accessible to all persons interested in Indian economic questions and in current Indian art, literature, etc.

A beginning has already been made by the formation in his office of a collection of many official publications of the Government of India and of local Governments and of non-official publications purchased from time to time from among works published in England, India and elsewhere, as they come to notice. The High Commissioner feels, however, anxious that the collection in the Library at India House of books published in India more especially on the subjects mentioned above should be as representative as possible, and he would, therefore, be very glad to receive presentation copies of such books from their authors. Copies should be sent to the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

### ALLEGED ABORTIVE RAID ON ARSENAL

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The "Bengalee" publishes this morning the report of an abortive raid on the Cossipore Arsenal within the Barrackpore sub-division which it is alleged, took place at 2-30 a.m. yesterday. It is understood three European soldiers who were standing on guard at the arsenal gate noticed a sedan car stop before the gate when four shots were fired in quick succession on the guards who also retaliated whereupon the car drove off at full speed. The guards, it is reported, got slightly wounded. No trace of the car or the occupants have been found yet.—Free Press.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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1930.


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## PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

### Mahatmaji's Appeal To Parsis.

### *"LIVING IN IMMORAL TRAFFIC NO PRIDE"*

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":

Several Parsi friends seem to be under the apprehension that liquor picketing is to be confined only to Parsi liquor dealers. This is wholly a misconception. Picketing is now going on all over India in a more or less organised fashion. And in the parts other than Gujarat there are more Hindu dealers than Parsis. Even in Gujarat the thousands of toddy trees that are being uprooted belong overwhelmingly to Hindus. Toddy booths owned by Hindus are certainly to be picketed on a most extensive scale. Organised picketing, it should be remembered, has only just commenced. In my speeches I have made a pointed appeal to Parsis because there is an indissoluble bond between them and me and because they are the most advanced and organised community in all India and therefore more really amenable to reason. They read newspapers. Parsi liquor dealers attend my meetings, whereas Hindu dealers are too ignorant to do so. The latter can only be reached by personal visits made to them in their own booths or homes. Indeed the response I am getting from Parsi friends is quite encouraging, though not yet adequate. It is a Parsi sister—Mithubai Petit—who assisted among others by a Parsi pleader is organising picketing in the Surat district. Behram Mehta and Dhanjisha Darbari have gone to jail in the same cause. They were ostensibly arrested for breach of salt laws, but I have a suspicion that they were arrested for the possibility of their undoubted influence spreading among liquor dealers. Any way they were engaged in the anti-drink work as much as the Salt Satyagraha. It was a matter of joy to me too that some Parsi liquor dealers who came to me the other day went away satisfied to find that I had fully the intention of picketing toddy booths just as much as liquor shops. One complaint was that we were leaving alone the liquor shops in the adjacent Baroda territory. The charge is true. But I am hoping that the Baroda State people will organise the picketing of Baroda canteens. Prohibition is first and foremost a moral reform. The Indian States are as much interested in it as the rest of India. The States' people may take up this reform, and ought to do so.

The friends who saw me raised also the question of their living. It is here that the Parsis as a community have to step in to find a solution. Parsi associations can prepare statistics and organise bureaus for the employment of those who would need relief when the only source of their income is gone, as it ought to have long ago. It cannot be a matter of pride that this great community has so many of its members living on an immoral traffic.

## NO MORE REVIVAL OF NEHRU SCHEME

### Mahatmaji's Assurance To Muslims.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Professor Syed Rauf Pasha caught hold of me when last I was in Bulsar and asked me some pertinent questions on Hindu-Muslim Unity. At my request he reduced the questions in writing so that I could give precise answers. The reader will find the questions and the answers below:

Q. 1. You say that the present campaign is intended only to create the necessary strength among the people to gain independence rather than to establish independence. If you feel that Dominion Status on the basis of the Nehru Report will create that strength, will you accept it when the Muslims feel that it would be only Hindu strength rather than National strength that would be gained thereby?

A. I should never feel that any 'grant' can give us strength. In no case would the Nehru scheme be received or accepted if only because the communal solution suggested therein does not satisfy those concerned in it and also because it does not stipulate for Independence as it obviously could not at the time.

Q. 2. Do you consider the Ali Brothers to be sincere in differing from you over the time of starting the disobedience of the salt law and over the question of participation in the Round Table Conference; and that they were in no way influenced by the British Government in the adoption of such an attitude?

A. I certainly consider the Ali Brothers to be sincere in what they say. If I believed them to be insincere or capable of being influenced by the British Government, I should never hope of their being weaned from what to me appears to be a grievous error as any action appears to them to be.

Q. 3. Do you realise or not that the Ali Brothers still have a great following among the Muslim masses throughout India and who would swell your ranks to-morrow if the Ali Brothers assure them that such a step will be detrimental to their interests?

Further don't you think that even the Ali Brothers with all their influence were and still are powerless to dispel their suspicion of the Mahasabha Hindus just as you were and still are powerless to carry the Hindu community with you in the settlement of the communal question although your leadership in other matters is not questioned?

A. How can it be otherwise? Their record of service will always secure for the Ali Brothers a following among the Muslim masses. There is no doubt therefore that their coming would mean additional strength to the cause.

Deep-rooted suspicions cannot be dispelled by leaders however influential they may be.

Q. 4. Do you think that Muslims specially of the N. W. F. Province and Malabar are sufficiently trained for non-violent fight as the Hindus specially of Gujarat are; and do not past recent occurrences in these provinces impress on you the necessity of stopping such unprepared provinces from immediate participation until such organisation is complete and that otherwise there would be an unnecessary loss of Muslim life?

A. I have repeatedly warned those provinces that are unprepared for strict non-violence against participation in the struggle. It is quite enough if they can give their sympathy.

## SHOULD MAHATMA BE ARRESTED?

—:o:—

### Local Governments Being Consulted.

OOTACAMUND, April 28.

In view of the turn of events and the political situation in different provinces after the Chittagong incident and especially the likelihood or possibility of the civil disobedience campaign being extended to laws other than the Salt Law, the Government of India, it is understood, on reliable authority, are seriously considering the advisability and expediency of arresting the leader of the movement Mr. Gandhi.

In this connection, the Government, it is understood, do not want to antagonise Moderates as well as the Mahomedans who are keeping aloof from the movement and in order to elicit public opinion in this matter, the Government of India, it is learnt, is in telegraphic communication with all local Governments. The authorities in Ootacamund are meeting very often to discuss this and other questions relating to the campaign and the situation created in Madras.—"Hindu."

## IN ROLE OF PEACE-MAKER.

—:o:—

### Mr. Mahomed Ali's Wire To Viceroy.

### VICEROY REMINDS HIM OF ASSEMBLY ADDRESS OF JAN. 25.

SIMLA, April 30.

The following correspondence has been exchanged between Maulana Mahomd Ali and the Viceroy:—

The telegram from Maulana Mahomed Ali to the Viceroy dated April 15:—

"I earnestly appeal to Your Excellency not to permit the situation to become graver by the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. Both he and the Government have made sufficient demonstration of their strength. I pray that consideration of prestige will prevent neither from seeking rapprochement by retracing their steps and bringing about peace and freedom. With an assurance from you, we shall try our utmost to bring about telegraphing this to Mahatmaji, peace, honourable to both. I am also and am similarly appealing to him."

VICEROY'S REPLY.

The letter from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to Mahomed Ali, dated 25th April:—

"I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of 15th April; and to say that His Excellency recognises the spirit of goodwill which prompted its despatch. It is hardly necessary to say that His Excellency deplores the existing situation in the country. I am, however, to remind you how that situation has arisen. His Majesty's Government has announced its intention of convening a Conference, the object of which is to examine in free consultation with Indian leaders, how difficulties which stand in the way of India's constitutional advance may best most rapidly and most surely be surmounted. Unfortunately some of these leaders instead of accepting the hand of friendship, proferred by His Majesty's Government, have rejected the way of reason in favour of destructive methods, and have chosen to organise a widespread movement of disobedience to the law. Before this movement had actually launched, His Excellency used these words on the 25th January in his address to the Legislative Assembly:—

EXTRACT FROM ADDRESS ON JAN. 25.

"It remains my firm desire, as it is that of His Majesty's Government following the recently professed wish of the British House of Commons, to do everything that is possible for conciliation in order that Great Britain and India may collaborate together in finding the solution of our present difficulties. But it is no less incumbent upon me to make it plain that I shall discharge to the full the responsibility resting upon myself and upon my Government for the effective maintenance of Law's authority and for the preservation of peace and order, and in the fulfilment of this duty I do not doubt that I shall have the full support of all sober citizens."

"The policy of His Excellency and His Government in regard to the solution of India's difficulties remains unchanged; but it must be plain to you that so long as the Law is openly defied, neither he nor his Government can do anything but resist its subversion by whatever means may be in their power and in whatever manner that may seem most appropriate."—A.P.

### G. I. P. SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, April 29.

Forty-eight local G. I. P. Railway Satyagrahis who were undergoing trial for obstructing train traffic have been released and cases against them withdrawn. According to a compromise 13 Satyagrahis who stand convicted will shortly be released on receiving the Local Government's sanction.—Free Press.

## KARACHI BANK AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

### Liquidators' Damaging Report.

KARACHI, April 30.

The report is published of the Official Liquidators of the Karachi Bank Limited which suspended payment on 6th March 1929 and was compulsorily wound up under the orders of the Judicial Commissioner. Liquidators say that for various acts of omission and commission all Directors and Auditors and the Manager who passed and signed the balance sheet appear to be liable for action under Section 282 of the Indian Companies Act. The report alleged that fraud has been committed by the Directors, the Manager and the Auditors in relation to the conduct and management of the Bank and urges that their public examination should be held under Section 198. Instances are given of loans given freely to the relations of the Directors of the Bank and it is pointed out that when the Manager wrote to the Board on the 27th January 1922 advising that relations of the Directors should not be given loans, he was made to withdraw the letter forthwith.—A. P.

## DACCA CONGRESS MEMBERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

### Bengal Ordinance In Action.

(From A Correspondent).

DACCA, May 1.

Several prominent members of Dacca Congress have been arrested under the Bengal Ordinance. They are Srijuts Pratulchandra Ganguly (ex-member, Bengal Council), Kadareswar Sengupta, and Purnananda Dasgupta. Srijut Trailokya Nath Chakrabarty, who took a prominent part in the Provincial Hindu Conference at Dacca was also arrested under the same Ordinance.

Sjt. Pratul Ganguly and Trailokya Babu were arrested at Rajshahi where they had gone as President-elect of the All-Bengal Youth Conference and the Workers' Conference, respectively. They were both accused in the Barisal Conspiracy case for waging war against the King. Trailokya Babu had been sentenced to ten years' transportation. After serving the full term at the Andamans he was again detained under the Bengal Ordinance for four years. Pratul Babu though acquitted by the High Court was immediately arrested under Regulation 3 of 1818, and deported for five years. He was again deported under the same Regulation after the Delhi Special Congress and detained in Trichinopoly, Madras, Myingyin and Insein jail for five years. His services during the last Dacca communal riots was unique.

Sjt. Purnananda Dasgupta, Dacca Congress Assistant Secretary, was arrested at Giridih, and Kedareswar Sengupta arrested in Bombay. They are all prominent political workers of Dacca and Bengal.

### Dr. B. Dutt Arrested.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The police raided the house of Dr. Bhupendranath Dutta, a brother of Swami Vivekananda, and also the office of the Bengal Jute workers union at 10-30 last night. Dr. Datta was arrested; but no arrest was made in the latter place.—A. P.

## CHITTAGONG OUTRAGES CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

### Appeal To Detect Terrorists.

CHITTAGONG, April 30.

A meeting of the representative citizens was called by the Chairman of the Municipality, when resolutions were passed condemning the outrages and asking the people to help the Government in detecting terrorists and urging extension of the curfew and picketing by the military from 10 p.m. to 4-30 a.m.

Mr. Leishman, Chairman of the Port Trust, and two other Europeans attended the meeting. Describing the happenings of the fateful night of April 18, Mr. Leishman said rebels after cutting telephonic connections raided simultaneously two armouries and killed nine men. He declared a plan of the European Club was found in the pocket of the rebel who was killed showing that after raiding the arsenals and securing guns, they wanted to kill the Europeans assembled on Good Friday night in the Club.—Free Press.

## SATYAGRAHA IN SOUTH KANARA.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

UDIPI, April 27.

Udipi is a well-known place of pilgrimage especially for Madhwa Branmins of all over India, where there is a temple of Sri Krishna with eight Swamiers of eight Muts.

The Satyagraha Committee of Udipi sent to-day to Mangalore its first batch of 25 volunteers called the Sri Krishna batch to break salt law there, to-day at 3 p.m.

His Holiness the Swamier of Sodemut and His Holiness the Swamier of Palimarmut, the direct disciples of Sri Madhwacharya, gave Palmanthrakshadha and blessings. Prominent gentlemen of Udipi accompanied the party with music and band playing for three miles where they had to cross a river. On crossing the Udiyavar river, they were welcomed by the Katpady village inhabitants, who had come there to receive them with band and music.

On the way to the ferry they were taken to the Sri Veeravittala temple and the priests performed a special puja and blessed the volunteers.

At Katpady Pangal Nayaks' family, they were given refreshments, a substantial purse and the ladies offered them some of their jewels. In the local temple a bon-fire of foreign cloth was performed and after the special worship, the volunteer proceeded to Kaup which was 9 miles from Udipi, at 10 p.m. on the 26th of April. This batch will reach Mangalore on foot on the 28th evening at 5 p.m. and wishes to join the other district volunteers who have been already carrying on salt manufacture for the last two weeks and more.

The local foreign cloth market is extremelf dull and the khadi sale is so extensive that the merchants are unable to cope with the orders at hand. Half a dozen of the prominent cloth merchants are proceeding to Khadi centre to purchase khadi in large quantities.

### Public Meeting In Borsad.

(Through Satyafraha Committee.)

BORSAD, April 29.

Kaka Kalelkar, Sl. Ramabai Patel, Nandlal Thaker and Fulchand were taken to Anand in a motor.

People of Borsad emphatically condemned the action of Dahevan's Thakore and Congratulated the volunteers on their calm and patient suffering with complete non-violence (Ahimsa,) in a meeting attended by 2,000 people.

The people of "Pandoli" have appointed a committee to establish Village Panchayat.

The people of "Amod" also has resolved to settle their quarrels throuyh a Panchayat established by themselves.

### Crowd Dispersed By Police.

—:o:—

POONA, April 30.

Police dispersed a large unruly crowd which collected in the vicinity of Cantonment Court where Mr. G. N. Kanitkar, a local Satyagrahi leader, was tried and convicted to six months' simple imprisonment under Salt Act. It is alleged the crowd demonstrated hoisting national flags and abusing police. Apprehensive of riots or seizure of foreign clothes, owners of shops in the main streets closed their shops.—A. P.

### PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA INTERVIEWED.

—:o:—

### What Muslims Should Do.

(From A Correspondent).

AJMERE, April 29.

Sjt. Kshemanand Rahat, President, P.C.C., with two other Congress workers had an interview to-day with Moulana Moinuddin, the President-elect of the coming session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. The Moulana, who was a prominent figure in the Non-co-operation movement of 1921, feels keenly for the country. His wholehearted sympathies are with Mahatma Gandhi, and he is strongly in favour of the Muslims working shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren in the fight for freedom.

## Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

### LIQUOR VENDORS' ACTS CONDEMNED.

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS' PROTEST.

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

The Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association has sent the following messages to the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay and the Minister of Excise:—The attention of the Association having been drawn to the situation caused by assaults and ill-treatment meted out to mill operatives in their efforts to wean their brother workmen from the evil of drinking liquor, by local vendors of liquor and their men, who are alleged to keep up sales outside licensed premises, it is hereby resolved that the Government authorities be requested to bring the offenders to book and to adopt such measures as would prevent a recurrence of such incidents."

### FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 30.

After four hours discussion with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, this afternoon representatives of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Indian Foreign Cloth Association and Merchants Committee, decided not to import nor to place any fresh order for foreign cloth until the end of the current year. They will, thereafter, meet in conference and decide further course of action in consultation with the Pandit.—A. P.

### POLICE RAID ON THE HOUSES OF HYDERABAD CITIZENS.

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(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dec.), April 29.

Under Sections 426, 430 and 431 several house searches were effected here on the 28th instant by the Hyderabad District Police. It is understood that these searches were based in connection with Salt Satyagraha. Among prominent persons whose houses were searched are Messrs. C. S. Naidu, the Youth Leader and ex-joint Editor of "New Era," M. Ramchender Rao, Secretary, Andhra Youth Standing Committee, A. Ramchender Rao, District Congress Secretary, Mohamed Ahsan, B.A., LL.B., Secretary, Hyderabad Association, Syed Assadullah, B.A., Editor, "New Era," M. Narsing Rao, Editor "Nayyath," Ramgopal Sanghi an Ashramite of Sabarmati and the premises of Musheer Deccan Press, Nizam Vijiya Press and Nagrik Press.

### FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT IN BORSAD VILLEGES.

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(Through Satyagraha Committee.)

BORSAD, April 27.

Four cloth merchants in "Virsad" have decided not to sell Foreign cloth till this campaign lasts.

Different communities having assembled together in different villages of the Taluka resolved to boycott liquor and foreign cloth.

Bhavcharan foreign cloth dealers have stopped purchasing foreign cloth for six months.

### UTKAL CONGRESSMEN CONVICTED.

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BALASORE, April 30.

Harekrushna Mahatab, President, and Gopabandhu Chowdhury, Secretary, of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee have been sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sardar, to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each in connection with salt, Satyagraha. None of them took part in the proceedings.—A. P.

### Satyagraha In Panvel.

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(From Satyagraha Ashram).

PANVEL, April 29

To-day's procession was joined by three to four hundred women who took vvery active part in the day's proceedings. They went in procession to the creek, filled their jars and pots with salt water and carried it to the spot for manufacturing salt.

At night, a meeting was held on the tennis ground and after short speeches, resolutions were passed congratulating (1) Vishnu Lakshman Kane, (2) Chintaman Shastri Joshi, (3) Sakharam J. Bhagwat, (4) Waman Govind Limaye, (5) Dattatraya Krishna Gosawi all arrested at Alibag for identifying themselves with the Satyagraha movement.

### BEZWADA SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

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BEZWADA, April 30.

Early at six in the morning, the commanding officer of the West Krishna Satyagraha force and Sjt. Lakshmiah Chaudhryi President of the West Krishna District Congress Committee were arrested and sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Officer, the Zamindar to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the other to one years simple imprisonment. They were placed in A and B class respectively.—Free Press.

### CHIRALA LEADER ARRESTED.

MADRAS, April 30.

Sirdar G. Sitarama Sastry has been arrested in Chirala. He is one of the influential Andra leaders. He was taken to the same village where Konda Venkatappayya has been taken to be placed before the Collector. Vigorous efforts are being made to continue Satyagraha.—Free Press.

### WUN SELLS CONTRABAND SALT.

The Secretary Congress Committee Wun wires:—

"A public meeting was held at Wani Tilak Chowk, on 26th inst. presided by Dr. Aney to sell Gandhi salt prepared by Mr. Aney. Mr. Bhagawat Sastikar Attarkar exhorted the audience to adhere to the sacred pledge of Swadeshi, preferring Khadi and boycotting British cloth. Gandhi salt was auctioned for Rs. 80; besides 13 were donated on the spot. Cloth merchants unanimously pledged not to indent British cloth for six months. Defaulter was liable to a penalty of rupees 101. Eleven volunteers enrolled themselves for Satyagraha."

### SATYAGRAHA IN AJMER.

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(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 26.

After a week's demonstrations of breaking salt-law in different parts of the city, the Congress authorities have now decided to make salt earth available in every house to enable people to manufacture their own salt. It is also proposed to concentrate at Ramsar, a rich salt-mine near Nasirabad, and open a regular salt factory to produce salt in large quantities.

### Satyagraha In The Karnatak.

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(From A Correspondent)

ANKOLA, April 28

Attempts are now made here to supply salt on a Commercial scale. Last Friday, an open market was held and Natives came in large numbers with the salt prepared by them and sold it. All the salt was sold within a very short time. Five people were arrested, one of them being Hammanna Naik. Mr. Jogi Naik was arrested. In consequence of yesterday about two hundred okkals came and sold their salt.

The abovementioned five Nadors were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine or in default one month's imprisonment. Mr. Jogi Naik was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

### Satyagraha At Dohad.

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(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, April 29.

On Monday a batch of five volunteers under the leadership of Sjt. Ramprasad Vyas, Secretary of Taluka Pan. Godhara, broke the salt law by selling contraband salt. The total sale of contraband salt went to Rs. 225 in two hours. Uptil now only two leaders are arrested forsalt Satyagraha in Panch Mahals. Sjt. Waman Mukadam is offering Satyagraha at Godhara very shortly. Jhalod the taluka town is also selected for salt Satyagraha. Meetings of women are arranged; and volunteers are enlisted for liquor shop picketing and for spread of Khadi. Work of village organisation is being taken up.

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